CATALOGUE OF

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

SHRUBS, VINES, ROSES AND PLANTS

TOGETHER WITH VALUABLE HINTS ON THE SELECTION AND CARE OF STOCK

THE FREMONT NURSERY
Fremont, Ohio

H. S. DAY, Proprietor Established 1858

TRANSPLANTING TREES AND SHRUBS

PREPARING THE SOIL.—Fruit trees flourish best in a naturally dry soil; too much moisture retards growth. Plow at least twice, following the common plow the second time with the subsoil plow. Fresh lands will not need manure or fertilizers but lands exhausted through constant cropping should be fertilized either by turning under clover or well decomposed manure or compost. Land that is in good condition for wheat, corn or potatoes will be well adapted to fruit trees.

PLANTING.—Dig the hole larger than is necessary to admit all the roots in their natural position, keeping the surface soil and subsoil separate. Have the tree held in an upright position while the earth is shovelled in, the best soil being sifted in among the roots. Make sure that all the roots come in contact with the soil. When the earth is nearly filled in, pour in water to wash the soil around the roots; then fill up the remainder and tread down gently with the foot. It is only necessary to use water in dry weather.

Don't plant too deep; the trees should stand about the way they did in the nursery. Trees on dwarf stock should be planted so that all the stock is below the ground, only the graft appearing above the surface.

STAKING.—Extra tall trees or those much exposed to the wind should be supported by a stake. Take care that no chafing of the tender bark occurs.

MULCHING.—After the tree is set, cover the ground within a radius of two to three feet with five or six inches of manure or litter. This mulching is necessary in dry ground and is good practice in spring and fall planting.

PRUNING.—All fruit trees require more or less pruning from year to year. While the tree is young the head should he formed, and unnecessary branches taken out. The best time to prune is late in the winter or in early spring, when no more severe weather is anticipated.

Pairs of Trees Showing Them as Received from the Nursery and After Being Pruned for Planting.
1 Kieffer Pear, 2 Peach 3 Dwarf Duchess 4 Quince

PREPARING THE TREES. In removing the tree in the nursery row, no matter how carefully the work is done a portion of the roots are broken, and the balance that existed in the tree is destroyed. To make up for this, remove the broken or mutilated portions so as to leave the ends round and smooth. Never plant a tree exactly as it is received from the nursery until it has been thoroughly examined and the necessary pruning done. Proper pruning is determined by the size, form and condition of the tree.

CARRYING STOCK THROUGH THE WINTER. The practice of procuring supplies of trees in the fall is becoming more and more general. It is a more favorable time than spring, because the stock has just entered into dormant condition. Even when fall planting is not desirable by reason of severity of the climate, the stock may be procured in the fall, and thus be on hand ready for the opportune moment in the spring.

To insure success you have only to get the trees before freezing weather, and bury them in the following manner: Choose a dry spot where no water will stand during the winter, with no grass near it to invite mice. Dig a trench, throwing out enough dirt to admit one layer of roots below the surface, and place the trees in it, inclined at an angle of forty-five degrees or more. Widen the trench, throwing the soil among the roots in position, place another layer in the trench, reclining the tops on the others, and so on until all are in the trench; then finish by throwing up more soil until the tips of the trees are nearly or quite covered. It is also well to bank up the earth around the sides to insure more thorough protection. The exposed tops should then be covered with pine bough, which insures them against any possibility of injury. Care should be taken to fill solid all the interstices among the roots. Too much care in doing this cannot be insisted upon, as every root which is not in close contact with the soil is sure to be killed. In the spring the trees will be on hand for transplanting at the earliest moment possible to do the work.

CARE OF STOCK INJURED BY FROST OR LONG EXPOSURE.—Place the unopened packages in a cellar or any cool place that is free from frost. Leave them there until the stock is thawed out. It can then be unpacked and planted or "heeled in."

If dried out from long exposure, bury in the ground, or soak in water from 12 to 24 hours. Prune such stock more closely than ordinarily.

SPRAYING

Proper spraying of all fruit trees has now become a necessary operation for success in fruit growing. We have not space here for directions, spray calendars, etc. All the experiment stations have bulletins on the subject and all the farm and horticultural papers give considerable space to that branch of the business. Get these bulletins, pamphlets, etc., and follow their instructions and you will find that, even if you have been growing good fruit before, that you will have so much more and so much better that the spraying will pay for itself many times over, to say nothing of the added satisfaction.

INTRODUCTION

THE Fremont Nursery was established in its present location in 1858. Starting from small beginnings we have enjoyed a prosperous and steady growth from year to year. This growth has not been due to bombastic advertisements and impossible promises, because until very recent years, when we have been doing a very small amount of advertising, we never advertised at all. It has been due to our manner of doing business and the quality and reliability of our stock. Hundreds of satisfied customers have done our advertising for us, and this has been especially true in several of the large fruit growing sections. We have many large fruit growers among our customers who have been dealing with us almost yearly for fifteen, twenty and twenty-five years.

We make it a rule to look out for our customers' interests as well as our own. We never recommend a variety of fruit simply to obtain an exorbitant price for it, or to dispose of a surplus of trees of that variety. We gladly advise our customers honestly to the best of our ability regardless of the condition of our stock.

We go slow on new and untried varieties, yet we are constantly testing and investigating them, keeping those which show merit and throwing out those which are found wanting. We do not claim to have the largest nursery in the country. And we do not desire to have, but we do claim to have one of the best, and as large a one as it is practicable to have and at the same time give our personal supervision thereto. In the nursery business more than in any other line it is possible to have so much to do that it can't be done well A little neglect at the right time may injure an entire block of trees or ruin an entire shipment.

We know that thousands of mistakes are made and thousands of trees spoiled every year by the trusting of important branches of the business to careless and incompetent help. Incidentally we might mention that we grow every year for both the wholesale and retail trade several hundred thousand trees.

PRICES: Our prices are as low as it is possible to grow stock of good quality for. We do not claim to sell cheaper than anyone else, but we do claim that considering the quality of the stock and the personal care and supervision given in the growing and handling of the same, thus insuring stock true to name and in good condition, that our stock is as cheap as any, if not cheaper in the end.

INSPECTION: Our nursery is inspected every year by the State Officials; original certificate of inspection is on file at the nursery and copies are placed on all shipments.

CARE. We exercise the greatest care in the digging and handling of our stock and guarantee all shipments to reach destination in good condition.

A new frost proof storage cellar, 100 x 70 ft. gives us largely increased facilities for the storing of tender trees in the winter and the early handling in the Spring.

ERRORS should be reported immediately on receipt of goods. And if so done, all errors on our part will be cheerfully rectified. Order early and insure getting the varieties wanted, but always state whether, in case we should be out of any variety wanted we should use a similar and equally as good a variety ripening at the same time or omit.

TERMS: Cash or satisfactory bank reference should accompany all orders from unknown correspondents.

REMITTANCES should be made by P. O. or Express order, bank draft or registered letter.

SHIPPING SEASON usually begins about April first, and continues into May, depending upon the weather. Fall season usually begins about October 15th, and continues till ground freezes.

THE GROWTH OF TREES

Many persons are unacquainted with the characteristic growth of different varieties of trees, and consequently may be dissatisfied with the difference in appearance of their trees on receiving their order. In any order of mixed varieties of apple, pear, plum, etc., if the order is filled with trees true to name, there will be a great variation in the trees. If you want all big strong heavy trees, then order Tulpehocken, North West Greening and Stark apple, or Kieffer pear, but do not order Jonathan, Gate, and Peck's Pleasant apple or Beurre Bosc pear which are such poor, slow growers in the nursery row that many firms have discontinued growing them, yet they are acknowledged to be some of the very choicest of fruits. Other varieties, like R. I. Greening and Roxbury Russet grow strong enough but are almost invariably crooked. If you want all perfectly straight trees order only such varieties as Northern Spy, Mann, and White Pippin, which will be straight but not quite as strong as some others.

We would prefer to grow only the nice appearing trees but many of the best varieties do not grow that way in the nursery and it is the fruit you are after; these varieties all grow well enough when planted in the orchard, and a crooked tree will gradually become straight.

We are listing in this catalogue the varieties of fruits and ornamental stock which we consider the best from all points of view, and those which we usually have on hand each year until sold out.

While we believe that every fancy can be met by varieties in this catalogue, yet we always have many varieties, both of fruit and ornamental trees which we raise in small quantities only, not sufficient to catalogue, or new varieties which we are testing, so that we can always furnish many things not described herein. If you do not find what you want ask for it.

The time of ripening of different fruits, or flowering of different trees and shrubs, given throughout the catalogue will vary with different locations and seasons.

Fruit Department

SUMMER APPLES

Early Harvest—Medium to large; roundish; pale yellow; flesh white, tender, juicy, crisp, with a rich sub-acid flavor; fine. Tree MODERATE grower, erect; very productive. Middle of August. One of the very best early varieties.

Golden Sweet—Large, pale yellow; very sweet and very productive. Tree a strong branching grower. August and September.

Red Astrachan—Large; roundish; nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom; very handsome; juicy, good, rather acid. Tree of the hardiest, VIGOROUS, and a good bearer. August.

Sweet Bough (Large Yellow Bough)—Large; pale yellow; very tender, crisp, juicy, sweet, fine. Tree a moderate grower, good bearer, but not as prolific as Golden Sweet, but of finer quality. August.

Yellow Transparent—A Russian apple. The tree is hardy as the crab, a good upright grower; a very abundant, regular and early bearer; the fruit full medium size; color a rich transparent, lemon yellow, with a faint flush on sunny side; flesh melting, juicy, pleasant, sub-acid. A few days earlier than the Early Harvest and is the earliest ripening apple known.

AUTUMN APPLES

Duchess of Oldenburg—A Russian apple. Large, yellow, streaked with red, and somewhat blushed; flesh, juicy and good, sub-acid. Tree a VIGOROUS grower, and a young and abundant bearer. One of the Ironclads, so hardy that it succeeds where most of the other varieties fail. August and September.

Fall Pippin—Very large, roundish, oblong; yellow; flesh tender, rich and delicious. Tree VIGOROUS, spreading and a fair bearer. Admirable for baking. October to December.

Fameuse (Snow Apple)—Medium, roundish; deep crimson. Very handsome; flesh snowy white, tender, melting, juicy, high flavored, sub-acid, delicious. Tree MODERATE grower, very hardy and productive. November to January.

Maiden's Blush—Large, flat, smooth regular; with a fine, evenly shaded, red cheek or blush on a pale yellow ground; flesh white; tender, sprightly, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor; tree erect, VIGOROUS and a regular and abundant bearer. September and October.

Munson's Sweet—Medium to large; pale yellow, with a red cheek; tender, rich and good; tree VIGOROUS and a good bearer. October and November.

Pumpkin Sweet (Pound Sweet)—Very large; roundish; skin smooth, pale green, becoming yellow next to the sun; flesh white, very sweet, rich, tender. Very valuable for baking. September.

Trumbull's Sweet—Large and flattened; yellow, with a slight blush when fully ripened; flesh white, tender and fine; Tree a good, straight grower. One of the very best Fall sweets. September.

Wealthy—Medium, roundish; skin smooth, oily, whitish yellow, mostly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, juicy, vinous, sub-acid, very good, one of the best and finest apples grown; tree VIGOROUS, extremely hardy, one of the Ironclads, a very early and abundant bearer. Deserves the widest cultivation. September to January here, but keeps much longer in the north, sometimes till the following Spring.

WINTER APPLES

Arkansas Black—Good size, dark red; a long keeper of fair quality. Tree hardy and productive. December to May.

Bailey's Sweet—Large, roundish, conical, mottled and striped with deep red; flesh yellow and tender, with a mild, rich, sweet flavor. Moderate grower. November to March.

Baldwin—Large, roundish; skin deep bright red, flesh juicy, crisp, sub-acid; good flavor; tree very VIGOROUS upright, and productive; one of the most popular and profitable winter varieties. December to March.

Bellflower—Large; yellow with a blush in the sun; very tender, juicy, sub-acid; a beautiful and excellent apple; in use all winter. November to April.

Ben Davis—Large, handsome, striped, and of fair quality; tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid. Tree very hardy, a VIGOROUS grower, constant and abundant bearer; highly esteemed as one of the most profitable market sorts. December to March.

Delicious—Claimed by the introducers to be "the best apple in the world." They claim for it, good size, beautiful dark red color, and incomparable in flavor. Nearly sweet with a very slight touch of acid, and very aromatic. A long keeper. A strong hardy tree and a sure bearer.

Dominie—A large, flattened, greenish yellow apple, with stripes of bright red; flesh white, tender and juicy; good grower and very productive. Fine, also called Winter Rambo. November to April.

Fallawater (Tulpehocken, Pound, etc. —Very large, round, yellowish green with dull red checks; juicy, crisp, pleasant, peculiar sub-acid flavor; tree a VIGOROUS grower, very productive even while young. November to March.

Gano—Originated in Missouri. Form conical, good size and smooth; deep red shaded on sunny side to mahogany; very attractive; flesh pale, yellow, fine grained, tender pleasant, mild, sub-acid; is a good shipper and keeper; tree healthy, vigorous and sunny side to ahogany; very attractive; flesh pale yellow, fine grained, tender, pleasant, mild, sub-acid; is a good shipper and keeper; tree healthy, vigorous and hardy. An annual and prolific bearer called an improved Ben Davis, and by many leading horticulturists said to be identical with Black Ben Davis.

Golden Russet—Medium, roundish, ovate, dull russet, with a tinge of red on the sunny side; flesh greenish, crisp, juicy and high flavored; tree vigorous, very hardy, a good bearer. November to April.

Green Sweet—Medium size, sometimes large, always fair, tender, fine, juicy and sweet. Growth moderate, upright and hardy. November to May.

Grimes' Golden—Medium to large; cylindrical; golden yellow, sprinkled with gray dots; flesh crisp, tender, juicy, sprightly; very good to best. Tree hardy, VIGOROUS, productive, bears early. January to April.

***Greenville**—Seedling of the Maiden Blush, which it resembles in quality, size and productiveness; a healthy free-growing tree, productive, annual bearer, large, yellow with red cheek; crisp, tender, juicy. Season December to April. Has been kept in ordinary cellar until June.

Hubbardston Nonesuch (American Blush)—Large, round; beautiful yellow, striped and splashed with red; flesh tender, juicy and fine, with agreeable rich flavor hard to distinguish between sweetness and acidity; tree VIGOROUS; bears large crops. November to January.

Ingram—A seedling of the old Janet. Originated near Springfield, Mo. Its habits are similar to the Janet, but the tree is a more upright grower and the apple is not subject to crack. Size medium; striped, bright red in the sun; flesh greenish yellow, agreeable, sub-acid flavor; good keeper. Tree hardy, late bloomer and very productive.

Jonathan—Medium size; red and yellow; flesh tender, juicy and rich; a MODERATE grower; shoots light-colored, slender and spreading; very productive. One of the best varieties either for table or market. November to March.

King David—The introducers of this variety claim it to be a cross between Arkansas Black and Jonathan. A beautiful apple resembling Jonathan but claimed to surpass that variety in flavor. A long keeper. Tree bears very young often at two years from planting.

King (Tompkins County)—Largest size; oblate, yellowish ground striped and covered with bright red; fragrant, spicy smelling; flesh very crisp, tender, rich, fine flavor.

Mann—Originated in Niagara County, N. Y. Medium to large, roundish, oblate; deep yellow, often with a shade of brownish red where exposed: flesh yellowish, juicy, mild, pleasant, sub-acid. Tree hardy, an upright, VIGOROUS grower. Fruit keeps firm till late in the spring, and matures after Greening is gone. Very valuable as a cooking and eating apple for spring use. January to May.

Newtown Pippin (Albermarle Pippin)—Medium to large, roundish, yellow; very firm, crisp, juicy, with a highly delicious sub-acid flavor; tree a very slow, feeble grower, and not adapted to Western New York and New England; must be top grafted, highly fertilized and well cared for. Has attained its greatest perfection on Long Island and in the Hudson Valley. One of the most famous American apples. A very late keeper. November to June.

Northern Spy—Large, roundish, slightly conical, somewhat ribbed; quite covered on the sunny side with dark crimson, and having a pale bloom; flesh white, tender, juicy, spicy, high flavored and delicious, sub-acid; retaining freshness of appearance and flavor until June. The tree is a remarkably vigorous, erect grower, and a great bearer. Requires thinning of the head to admit light and air freely to the fruit. Both leaf and blossom buds open a week later than other varieties. January to June.

Northwestern Greening—New, originated in Waupaca County, Wis. Fruit medium to large, averaging from seven to eight ounces each and very uniform in size. Color greenish yellow, flesh juicy, firm and fine grained, very fine quality and flavor. Tree is VERY HARDY and a thrifty grower, an early and continuous bearer; one of the longest keepers known. January to June.

Opalescent—New. All who have examined the Opalescent regard it as the handsomest apple grown. It is not only highly colored but susceptible of a very high polish, reflecting objects near it like a mirror. This feature makes it a highly prized sort for fruit stands. The flesh is yellowish, tender, juicy and good, size large to very large and color light shading to very dark crimson. Season December to March. Tree a little tender.

Pewaukee—A seedling from Duchess of Oldenburg. Medium to large, roundish, oblate; skin bright yellow, striped and splashed with dark red, and overspread with whitish dots; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; tree VIGOROUS, extremely hardy, especially for cold and severe climates, one of the Ironclads. January to May.

Rambo—Medium size; streaked and mottled yellow and red; very tender, juicy, sprightly and fine flavored; tree VIGOROUS and good bearer. Fall apple in the south. October to January in the North. Have kept this apple till March many times in an ordinary cellar.

Reagans Red or Black Ben Davis—An improved Ben Davis. Said to be a much more handsome apple, being a solid dark red color, and of better quality, succeeding everywhere and keeping as long as Ben Davis.

Red Belleflower—A local variety with little resemblance to the Belleflower after which it was named; large, striped and streaked red apple of the finest quality; keeping well. Tree a strong upright grower and hardy. One of the very best.

Rhode Island Greening—Large, roundish; green or greenish yellow; tender, juicy and rich, rather acid, but high flavored and one of the best for cooking and dessert; tree vigorous, spreading, very crooked grower in the nursery: a great and constant bearer nearly everywhere. Toward the south ripens in the fall, but in the north a late keeper. December to April.

Rome Beauty—Large; yellow and bright red; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, sub-acid; tree MODERATE grower, good bearer. December to March.

Roxbury Russet—Medium to large; greenish or yellow russet; surface rough; crisp, good sub-acid flavor; tree vigorous, productive. Its great popularity is due to its productiveness and long keeping. January to May.

Salome—Fruit of medium and uniform size; quality very good, which it retains even into summer; claimed to have been kept in excellent condition until October. Tree a strong grower; equals Wealthy in hardiness; holds its fruit firmly, even against strong wind storms; an early and annual bearer, although a heavier crop on alternate years. February to June.

Seek-no-Further (Westfield)—Above medium; dull red, dotted with russet; flesh white, fine grained; rich flavor, excellent. December to February.

Spitzenburg (Esopus)—Medium to large; deep red; flesh yellow, crisp, sub-acid, with a spicy and delicious flavor; tree rather slow grower, requires top working, high culture and good care, under which it forms a large spreading tree, a good bearer and deservedly a most popular variety. December to April.

Stark—Large, roundish; greenish yellow, shaded, sprinkled and striped with light and dark red nearly over the whole surface, and thickly sprinkled with light brown dots; flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, mild, sub-acid; tree VIGOROUS, an early and abundant bearer, hardy; the fruit a long keeper and valuable market fruit. January to May.

Stayman's Winesap—Kansas origin. Oblate, conical, medium large; green, yellow and red striped; flesh yellow, fine, tender, juicy, rich, mild acid; very good to best; valuable for dessert and market. Season very late.

Sutton Beauty—Medium to large, roundish; handsome waxen yellow, shaded mottled, and obscurely striped with fine crimson; flesh whitish, crisp, tender, juicy, sprightly sub-acid; quality fine; late keeper; tree a VIGOROUS, handsome grower and productive. One of the most valuable market varieties. November to February.

Talman Sweet—Medium size; pale yellow, slightly tinged with red; firm, rich and sweet; excellent for cooking; tree vigorous, very hardy and productive. November to April.

Wagener—Medium to large; light yellow covered with deep red in the sun; firm, crisp, juicy, sub-acid; tree VIGOROUS, upright, handsome, very productive; December to May.

Winter Banana—New, excellent. The name is most appropriate, as it has a delightful banana perfume. Fruit keeps well till spring; the color is a striking red blush on a deep yellow ground. It is of large size and very showy in appearance, roundish, inclining to conical, stalks three-fourths of an inch long, cavity moderate, apex shallow. Originated in Indiana.

Wine Sap—Large, roundish; deep red; medium quality; keeps well, tree a fair grower and a good bearer. December to May.

York Imperial—Medium; white shaded with crimson; flesh firm, crisp, juicy, pleasant, mild, sub-acid; tree VIGOROUS, a good bearer. A POPULAR PENNSYLVANIA variety. November to February.

Wolfe River—Very large; beautiful red in the sun on a yellow ground; strong grower and a good bearer. Original tree in Wisconsin is 30 years old; very healthy and extremely hardy. December to February.

CRAB APPLES

Gen'l Grant—Fruit large, round, red to very dark red; flesh white, tender, mild sub-acid; excellent for dessert, and one of the best crabs introduced. Tree a vigorous and upright grower. October.

Hyslop—Almost as large as Early Strawberry Apple; deep crimson; very popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardiness. Vigorous. October to January.

Martha—A new variety; a seedling of the Duchess of Oldenburg. Resembles the Transcendant, but larger; a beautiful showy fruit and bears enormously. All things considered, we doubt if it has any equal among the crabs. Vigorous. September and October.

Transcendant—Skin yellow, striped with red; flesh crisp and juicy. An early and heavy bearer. One of the best known varieties. Vigorous. September and October.

Whitney's Seedling (No. 20)—Large, glossy green, striped, splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and flavor very pleasant; ripe latter part of August. Tree a great bearer and very hardy; a vigorous, handsome grower, with a dark green glossy foliage. Vigorous. August.

PEARS

The pear succeeds on most soils, but does best on a rather heavy loam. Budded on its own stock it makes what is called a STANDARD tree; but on quince stock it makes DWARF. Standards are best adapted to large, permanent orchards; but dwarfs will come into bearing very much sooner and may be planted much closer together. DWARF MUST ALWAYS BE PLANTED SUFFICIENTLY DEEP TO COVER THE QUINCE STOCK TWO OR THREE INCHES.

SUMMER

Bartlett—Large size, with often a beautiful blush next the sun; buttery, very juicy and high flavored; bears early and abundantly; very popular. Vigorous. August and September.

Clapp's Favorite—Very large; yellowish green to full yellow when ripe, marbled with dull red in the sun, and covered with small russet specks; vinous, melting and rich. Should be gathered early. Vigorous. August.

Wilder's Early—Medium, or rather small, regular in form; greenish yellow with a brownish red cheek; handsome, melting, sweet, pleasant, very good; tree a vigorous grower and great bearer. First of August.

AUTUMN

Beurre Clairgeau—Large; skin yellow, inclined to fawn, shaded with orange and crimson, covered with russet dots; flesh yellow, buttery, juicy, somewhat granular with a sugary, perfumed, vinous flavor. Moderate. October to December.

Beurre d'Anjou—Large, greenish, sprinkled with russet, sometimes shaded with dull crimson; flesh whitish, buttery, melting, with a high, rich, vinous, excellent flavor; very productive; succeeds well on the quince; should be in every orchard. Vigorous. October to December.

Duchesse d'Angouleme—Very large, dull greenish yellow, streaked and spotted wth russet; flesh white, buttery and very juicy with a rich and very excellent flavor. Vigorous. October and November.

Flemish Beauty—Large, beautiful, juicy, melting, rich and fine; good bearer; hardy everywhere. Vigorous. September and October.

FLEMISH BEAUTY PEAR

Kieffer—Very large, bell shaped; light yellow, when fully ripe, sometimes with a slight blush; flesh white, crisp, juicy, of slightly quince flavor; of fair quality; exceedingly valuable for cooking or canning, which brings out its best spicy flavor; never rots at the core. The tree is an extraordinarily vigorous grower, and must be severely pruned. It is a wonderfully abundant and regular bearer, and the fruit must be thinned for the best results. Extremely vigorous. October to December.

Lawrence—Rather large; yellow, covered with brown dots; flesh whitish, slightly granular, somewhat buttery, with a very rich, aromatic flavor, unsurpassed among the early winter pears; succeeds well on the quince; ripens with little care; should be in every orchard; tree healthy, hardy and productive. Free grower. November to January.

Seckel—Small; skin rich yellowish brown with a deep brownish red cheek; flesh very fine grained, sweet, exceedingly juicy, melting, buttery; the richest and highest flavored pear known. Moderate. September and October.

Sheldon—Large size; yellow or greenish russet, with a richly shaded cheek; flesh a little coarse, melting, juicy, a very brisk, vinous, highly perfumed flavor; productive. Vigorous. October.

Worden Seckel—A seedling of Seckel. Fruit medium size, borne in clusters, juicy, buttery, fine-grained, with a flavor and aroma fully equal to that of its parent, which it surpasses in size, beauty, and keeping qualities. Ripens in October, but will keep in good condition till December.

DWARF PEARS

As certain varieties of Pears are not successful when grown as Dwarfs, we herewith give a special list of such as are most suitable, and of which the DUCHESSE D' ANGOULEME IS DECIDEDLY THE BEST OF ALL.

Beurre d' Anjou,	Kieffer's Hybrid,	Lawrence,
Clapp's Favorite,	LOUISE BONNE,	Seckel.
DUCHESSE D' ANGOULEME,		

PLUMS

Abundance (Botan)—One of the best Japan plums. The tree is a very rapid grower, healthy in limb and foliage, comes into bearing remarkably young, and yields abundantly. The fruit is full medium size, color a rich, bright cherry red, with a distinct bloom, and highly perfumed; flesh light yellow, very juicy and tender, and of excellent quality. Vigorous. Last of July.

Bradshaw—Fruit very large, dark violet red; flesh yellowish green; juicy and pleasant; very productive. One of the most profitable for market. Comes at a good season, of fine appearance and brings a good price. Vigorous. Middle of August.

Burbank—A valuable Japanese plum, of deeper color and ripening later in the season than the Abundance. The fruit is large, nearly globular, clear cherry red with a thin lilac bloom; flesh a deep yellow, very sweet, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor. The tree is a vigorous grower, with large and broad leaves; usually begins to bear second year after transplanting. August.

BURBANK PLUM

Grand Duke (New)—A valuable addition to late plums; as large as the Bradshaw, of same color, and ripening latter part of September. Entirely free from rot. One of the best plums for market.

German Prune—A large, long, oval variety, much esteemed for drying; color dark purple; of very agreeable flavor. Vigorous. September.

Geuii—Fruit very large, deep bluish purple, covered with thick bloom; flesh yellowish green, coarse, sweet and pleasant; great bearer and very early; tree a hardy and rapid grower. One of the most profitable for market. Vigorous. First to middle of September.

Hale—A large, handsome Japanese plum; bright orange, mottled with cherry red; flesh yellow, quality good.

Imperial Gage—Fruit large, oval, skin pale green, flesh juicy, sweet, rich and excellent. Vigorous. Middle of August.

Lombard (Bleecker's Scarlet)—Medium, roundish oval; violet red; juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the stone; productive. A valuable market variety; one of the most hardy and popular. Nearly always produces a crop. Not liable to rot. Vigorous. Middle of August.

Moore's Arctic—Fruit grows in large clusters; large, dark purple; flavor very fine both for perserving and dessert. A long keeper. Vigorous. September.

Niagara—Very large; reddish purple, entirely covered with gray bloom; flesh deep greenish yellow. By some said to be identical with Bradshaw. Vigorous. Middle of August.

Red June—An early ripening Japanese plum; medium to large, roundish, conical purplish red, handsome; flesh yellow, quality good.

Reine Claude de Bavay—Large, nearly round; pale yellow, marked with red; juicy, melting and excellent; good bearer. Not liable to rot. One of the most profitable for market. Vigorous. First of September.

Shipper's Pride—Fruit large; color dark purple, handsome and showy; flesh firm, of excellent quality; very productive and a valuable market variety. Free. September.

Shropshire Damson—A plum of fine quality, as free from the attacks of the curculio as the Common Damson, and of same color. The flesh is amber colored, juicy and sprightly. Very productive, and of a valuable market variety. Not liable to rot. Free. September.

Wickson—The tree grows in vase form, sturdy and upright, yet as gracefully branching as could be desired, and is productive almost to a fault. The fruit is evenly distributed all over the tree, and from the time it is half grown until a few days before ripening is of a pearly white color, but all at once soft pink shadings creep over it, and in a few days it has changed to a glowing carmine with a heavy white bloom; the stone is small and the flesh is of fine texture, firm, sugary and delicious, and will keep two weeks or more after ripening, or can be picked when hard and white and will color and ripen almost as well as if left on the tree. Ripens about September 1st.

Yellow Egg (Yellow Magnum Bonum)—Very large, egg-shaped; excellent for cooking; good and productive. Vigorous. Last of August.

MONTMORENCY

CHERRIES

The Cherry thrives best on a dry, sandy or gravelly soil, and there attains its highest perfection, but will do well in almost any situation except a wet one.

We divide them into two classes: (1) Hearts and Bigarreaus: (2) Dukes and Morellos. The former are strong and vigorous growers, making large, open, spreading heads, their fruit is large, heart shaped, meaty and sweet. The Dukes and Morellos do not attain so large size, but are more hardy and less liable to injury from bursting the bark; their fruit is usually sour.

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES

Bing—Originated in Oregon. Fruit very large, dark brown turning to black when ripe and of the finest quality. One of the largest and most delicious sweet cherries grown. Tree a strong, stocky, thrifty grower with heavy foliage. Should be followed by Lambert which ripens later.

Black Eagle—Large, black, tender, rich, juicy and high flavored. Tree a moderate grower and productive. Ripens beginning of July.

Black Russian—Brought from Germany a few years ago. Hardy tree and a good sure bearer. Cherries large, black, and fine quality.

Black Tartarian—Very large, bright purplish black; half tender, juicy, very rich, excellent flavor; productive. Free. First to middle of July.

Dikeman—Sweet, dark. The latest dark colored cherry of medium size. Origin Michigan. Not inclined to decay, and keeps in perfect condition long after being picked. Its firm flesh and fine keeping qualities especially commend it as an orchard fruit.

Early Purple Guigne—One of the very earliest sweet cherries. Nearly black when fully ripe; tender, juicy, delicious; tree slender and spreading, productive and remarkably hardy. Middle of June.

Gov. Wood—One of the best cherries; very large; light yellow marbled with red; juicy, rich and delicious. Tree healthy and a great bearer. Hangs well on the tree. Vigorous. Last of June.

Lambert—Another of the best sweet sorts, originating in Oregon. Dark purplish red turning to jet black when ripe. Extra large, flesh firm and rich. Tree a strong grower, hardy and very productive. A splendid sort to follow Bing.

Napoleon Bigarreau—Very large, pale yellow or red; very firm, juicy and sweet; very productive; one of the best. Vigorous. First of July.

Windsor—Fruit large; liver colored, resembling the Elkhorn, ripening a few days after that variety; flesh remarkably firm, of fine quality. Tree hardy and prolific. Vigorous. Middle of July.

DUCHESS CHERRY

Yellow Spanish—Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; firm, juicy and excellent; one of the best light colored cherries; productive. Free. Last of June.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES

Duchess—Another variety brought from Germany. Better in every way than Early Richmond. A very few days earlier, and a more solid cherry. Tree hardy, an exceptionally strong grower and very productive. One cherry grower here with two rows of Early Richmond and one row of Duchess got more fruit from the one row of the latter than from the two rows of the former and says that he wishes he had planted nothing but Duchess. We would recommend this as more valuable for planting than Dyehouse of Early Richmond.

Dyehouse—A very early and sure bearer; ripens a week before Early Richmond. June.

Early Richmond—Medium size; dark red; melting, juicy, sprightly acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries, is unsurpassed for cooking purposes, and is exceedingly productive. Free. June.

English Morello—Medium to large; blackish red; rich, acid, juicy and good; very productive. Moderate. August.

Louis Phillippe—Very productive; fruit large, roundish, regular; color rich dark, almost purplish, black red; flesh red, tender, sprightly; mild, acid; good to best. Free. Middle of July.

May Duke—Large, dark red, juicy and rich; an old, excellent variety; productive. Free. Middle of June.

Montmorency (large)—A large red, acid cherry, larger than Early Richmond, and fully ten days later. Very profitable. Early Richmond hangs in clusters and is more liable to rot. Free. Last of June.

Terry Early—Introduced by W. A. Terry of Iowa. A good sized bright red sort growing darker as it ripens. Rich and good with a small pit. Tree a strong, upright grower and a heavy bearer. Moderately sour.

PEACHES

The peach tree requires a well drained, moderately rich soil; warm, sandy loam is probably the best.

VARIETIES OF SPECIAL MENTION

The following varieties are of our own introduction being of local origin here in Northern Ohio. We feel that for home use we cannot recommend these varieties too highly. In the past fifteen years we have sold many thousands of them and our call is increasing every year. Some of the largest fruit growers in Ohio consider them among their very best and most profitable varieties, but we recommend them especially for home use.

In quality they are all of the finest. If you want an extra large variety plant Briner's Favorite. If you want varieties of good size which will bear when others fail and trees which will stand the winter when many other varieties freeze out, plant Heidelburg, Day's Nonpariel and Winstone.

Heidelburg

Briner's Favorite—Yellow free stone of finest quality; large and is always evenly distributed over the tree so that there is very few small peaches mixed in. Tree of low branching habit, with the small, dark green type of foliage which is not subject to curl leaf. Equal to Elberta in size and superior in quality but for very long distance shipments from here to Philadelphia and New York City, it does not hold up quite as well as the latter. Ripens a few days earlier than Elberta and stands shipping ordinary distances well.

Heidelburg—The peach par-excellence for home use; yellow freestone of good size; delicious flavor and small pit; hardy tree and heavy bearer. A splendid market variety and stands shipping well. Ripens just after Early Crawford.

Day's Nonpariel—Another heavy bearer of the very finest peaches, and a very hardy tree; yellow free stone and colors up well on the tree. Originated in our orchard. One large peach grower says, "I would rather lose any other variety in my orchard than the Day's Nonpariel." Good size, but should be thinned for market growing. Ripens between Late Crawford and Smock.

Winstone Seedling—A seedling of late Crawford which it resembles in every way, but tree is much hardier. During the severe winter of 1904 we had a tree of Winstone and one of Late Crawford standing side by side in a small test orchard. The latter tree was killed completely but the Winstone, a few a feet way was uninjured and bore fruit the following season. This was also true of the Heidelburg and Day's Nonpariel while many of the old varieties such as Elberta, Crawford's Early and Late and others were entirely killed.

READ WHAT OTHERS SAY OF THEM.

The Heidelberg bore the most, but the Briner's Favorite were the largest, in fact equal in size to the Elberta. I would have been five hundred dollars ahead last year if all my trees had been of these two varieties.
W. S. Miller, Ottawa Co., Ohio.

My Heidelberg tree was full again this year. I sell eight or ten dollars worth of peaches from it every year to my neighbors who think they are fine.
J. H. Beck, Cleveland, Ohio.

The Heidelberg Peach Trees were loaded with big yellow peaches and they brought top prices.
Fred Daily, Huron Co., Ohio.

One customer writes us, after trying to get an orchard of Day's Nonpariel and Winstone for several years, but putting off ordering each time till the trees were sold out to send him all the trees of those varieties we had left (which was several hundred at that time) because he says that he wants trees that will produce peaches and is tired of planting the ordinary varieties which do not bear every year. He says that although these sorts bear so heavy and are consequently not so large that he makes more money out of them than from anything else he has, because he can count on a crop every year.

(We would add that if he would prune heavily and thin out on the tree that he could get good sized fruit too. The same is true of Heidelburg.)

LEADING VARIETIES

Admiral Dewey—Introduced by J. D. Husted, the well known originator, amongst other varieties, of Husted's Early, Early Michigan and Triumph Peaches. He has devoted many years to scientific crossing and breeding for improved varieties. Every new kind introduced by him has stood the test of practical trial, and maintained all the merits claimed for them. His latest introduction "Admiral Dewey," marks a great advance in early peaches. It is a perfect freestone; flesh yellow, of uniform color and texture to the pit. Hardy and productive. Tree a strong, symmetrical grower, and as near perfection as we can obtain in a single variety.

Alexander—Medium, greenish white, nearly covered with rich red; melting, juicy, sort. July.

Banner—A Canadian origination, considered one of the most profitable varieties ever produced. Fruit large, round and very handsome. Tree hardy and an abundant bearer. Season October first.

Barnard's Early—Medium to large; yellow, cheek purplish red; flesh yellow, red at the stone, juicy, sweet and rich. One of the very best yellow fleshed peaches. Freestone. Said to be nearly the same as Yellow Honest John and Yellow Alberge. First to middle of September.

Beers' Smock—An improved strain of Smock; large, yellow freestone, ripening last of September. One of the best and most profitable market varieties.

Carman—Large, resembles Elberta in shape; color, creamy white or pale yellow with deep blush; skin very tough, flesh tender, fine flavor and quite juicy. Ripens with early Rivers. One of the hardiest in bud; in shipping qualities and freedom from rot it is unsurpassed. Promises to stand at the head for a general, long distance, profitable market variety, in quality ranking superior to anything ripening at same time. August.

Chair's Choice (Gydes)—Similar to Chair's Choice but a larger peach, better bearer and hardy tree. Deep yellow with red cheek; firm; a few days earlier than Smock. September.

Champion—A large handsome early variety, creamy white with red cheek, sweet, rich and juicy. Hardy and productive. August.

Crawford's Early—This very beautiful and best of yellow peaches is highly esteemed for market purposes. Fruit very large, oblong; skin yellow, with a fine red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and excellent. Wonderfully, productive and hardy. Freestone. Last of August.

Crawford's Late—Fruit of the largest size; skin yellow, or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow, productive. One of the finest late sorts. Freestone. Last of September.

Crosby—This peach, which originated in Massachusetts has been justly described as an ironclad and frost-proof peach. It, unquestionably, is one of the hardiest peaches of good quality yet introduced, and will carry the peach belt several degrees north. It has borne immense crops where all other kinds in the same orchard were killed. The fruit is full medium size, round, oblate. Color bright yellow, beautifully splashed and striped with crimson. The flesh is light yellow and red at the stone; firm, moderately juicy, and of good quality. It ripens about with Old Mixon Free. Freestone.

Engles Mammoth—Large, yellow; resembles Late Crawford, more productive and later. October.

Elberta—A seedling of Chinese cling but entirely free. Large; yellow with red cheek, juicy and of high quality; flesh yellow and melting. A very valuable sort. Ripens after Early Crawford. Freestone.

Fitzgerald—An improved Early Crawford, being fully equal to it in size, quality and color. The tree commences bearing young, is productive and one of the hardiest. Fruit large; brilliant color, bright yellow, suffused with red; flesh deep yellow, best quality. Early September.

Foster—Large; deep orange red, becoming very dark red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy, with sub-acid flavor. Very handsome. Freestone. Last of August.

Garfield (Brigdon)—Flesh yellow, very rich and juicy; color deep orange red becoming dark red on the exposed side; very attractive; foliage large, green, glossy and peculiar. Free. Middle of September.

Hadden—A good early white freestone, similar to Mt. Rose but better; ripens a few days earlier in fore part of August.

Gold Drop—A very early and prolific bearer; fruit of medium size, of a rich golden yellow. Quality good. September.

Globe—Fruit exceedingly large, globular in form, quite uniform in size; of a rich, golden yellow, with a red blush; flesh very firm, coarse grained, but juicy, yellow shaded with a red tinge toward the pit. Succeeds best in the South. Freestone. Middle of September.

Kalamazoo—A leading Michigan market sort; large, yellow, fine quality. Extra productive and profitable. September.

Lemon Cling—Large, pale yellow, dark red cheek; hardy and productive. September.

Lemon Free—Lemon color and shape; large and very large if thinned on the tree; immensely productive and a very hardy tree. Especially esteemed and sought for by canning factories as it holds together well when canned. Last of September.

Marshall's Late—Large, yellow, resembling Smock but a little more tart. September.

Matthew's Beauty—A seedling from Randolph County, Ga.; the original tree has been fruiting for eight years and missed but one crop; is being largely planted as the most valuable succession to Elberta yet introduced. Its bearing and shipping qualities are fully equal to Elberta, it is a size larger, superior in quality. Ripens about three weeks later. Perfect freestone, skin golden yellow, streaked with red; flesh yellow, firm, of excellent quality. September.

Mountain Rose—Large; red; flesh white, juicy, rich and excellent; one of the best early peaches. Should be in every collection. Freestone. First of August.

New Prolific—Large, attractive, firm; flesh yellow, fine flavor, hardy and productive. September.

Niagara—Large, yellow resembling Early Crawford but larger and a better bearer; a few days later. A new variety in great demand by fruit growers in Western New York where it originated.

Old Mixon Free—Large, pale yellow, with deep red cheek; tender, rich and good; one of the best. First to middle of September.

Reeves—Large, yellow, with red cheek, juicy, melting. A good sort. September.

Reynolds Melocotoon or Reynolds No. 1—Of local origin but one of the best; yellow, with red cheek; good size and large if fruit is thinned; heavy bearer and hardy tree. Ripens nearly with Elberta.

Salway—Fruit large, roundish; deep yellow, with a rich marbled brownish red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, rich and sugary. A new English variety, a good keeper and promising highly as a late showy market sort. Freestone. First of October. Too late in the north except near large bodies of water.

Slappey—The best early variety of its season. Good size, yellow, and a splendid shipper. Ripens with Yellow St. John, just in advance of Early Crawford. Tree an extra strong grower.

Sneed—Medium white, excellent quality, productive. The earliest peach known. July.

Stump the World—Very large, roundish; skin white, with a bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good. Freestone. Last of September.

Triumph—Ripens with Alexander, blooms late, sure and abundant bearer; strong, vigorous grower. Fruit good size, yellow, with red and crimson cheek.

Yellow St. John—Nearly as large as Crawford, fully equal in color. Fruit round, brilliant, showy; one of the earliest yellow peaches. August.

Also a few Muir, Lovell, Belle of Georgia, Bokard, Mayflower and others.

MULBERRIES

Downing and New American—Are by long odds the two best varieties of Mulberries to plant for fruiting purposes. Both are very large, fine berries, black when fully ripe and continue to mature fruit for six or eight weeks in midsummer. The Downing is too tender a tree for our northern winters and we therefore recommend the New American which is much more hardy, and just as good in every way.

Russian—A valuable tree to plant for posts or timber, but fruit is usually too small to make it a desirable fruiting variety. Being a seedling, however, one is apt to find a great variation in different trees and sometimes a tree is found which produces very fine fruit. It is always a valuable tree to plant near berry plantations to attract the birds from the more valuable crops of raspberries, blackberries, currants, etc.

QUINCES

The quince is attracting a great deal of attention as a market fruit. Scarcely any fruit will pay better in the orchard. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requires but little space, is productive, gives regular crops, and comes early into bearing. The fruit is much sought after for canning for winter use.

Bourgeat—Tree a remarkably strong grower, surpassing all others, yielding immense crops. Fruit of large size, round; rich golden color; smooth; very tender when cooked; has been kept till February in good condition.

Champion—A prolific and constant bearer, fruit averaging larger than the Orange, quality equally fine, and a long keeper; bears extremely young. Ripens late.

Meech's Prolific—A vigorous grower and immensely productive. The fruit is large, lively orange yellow, of great beauty and delightful fragrance; its cooking qualities are unsurpassed.

Orange (Apple)—Fruit large, round, with a short neck; color bright yellow; flesh firm and tough until cooked, when it becomes tender, juicy, and of excellent flavor. We recommend the Orange as the best all round variety to plant.

GRAPES

The vine comes quickly into bearing, yielding fruit usually the second year after planting; requires but little space, and when properly trained, is an ornament to the yard, garden, or vineyard.

Agawam (Rogers No. 15)—Large, round, early and of great vigor of growth. Rich, peculiar aromatic flavor. Considered by Mr. Rogers as the best of his strictly red Hybrids. September.

Brighton—A cross between the Concord and Diana Hamburg. It gives the best of satisfaction. Bunches large, berries of medium size, dark red; flesh sweet, tender, and of the highest quality. Ripens one week earlier than the Delaware. First of September.

Campbell's Early—Clusters large and handsome; berries large, nearly round, black, with light purple bloom; flesh rather firm, but tender; the seeds are few and easily separated from the pulp; quality rich, sweet, slightly vinous; a strong and vigorous grower, with healthy foliage; it ripens very early; the berries do not drop easily from the clusters, and the fruit keeps a long time in perfection; promises to be of great value.

Catawba—Bunches large and loose; berries large, of a coppery red color, becoming purplish when well ripened; later than Isabella; requires the most favorable soils and situations, good culture and warm seasons, to mature perfectly in Western New York. Last of September.

Concord—A popular variety where the choice kinds fail to ripen; universally healthy, vigorous and productive; flesh somewhat buttery, moderately juicy and sweet. Bunch large, nearly black with bloom; early. September.

Delaware—Still holds its own as one of the finest grapes. Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, without any hard pulp, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor. Vines moderately vigorous, very hardy and productive. September.

McPike—A new black grape said to be a seedling of the Worden, and to produce berries of great size. First to middle of September.

Moore's Early—A seedling of Concord, combining the vigor, health and productiveness of Concord, and ten days earlier than Hartford. In quality, hardly to be distinguished from Concord. Bunch large, berries very large, black. August.

Moore's Diamond—White; bunch large, compact shouldered; berries large, round; skin thick, firm; flesh tender, juicy, with but little pulp. Vine a good grower with thick, healthy foliage; said to be hardy and productive. September.

Niagara—Bunch medium to large, compact, occasionally shouldered; berry large, roundish, uniform, of a pale greenish color; flesh slightly pulpy, tender, sweet. Vine remarkably vigorous, healthy and productive. September.

Pocklington—Is a seedling from Concord; fruit a light golden yellow, clear, juicy and sweet to the center, with little or no pulp; bunches very large, sometimes shouldered; berries round, very large and thickly set. First of September.

Salem (No. 22)—Bunch large and compact; berry large, of a light chestnut or Catawba color; thick skinned, perfectly free from hard pulp; very sweet and sprightly, with a most exquisite aromatic flavor; as early as the Delaware; keeps well. First of September.

Worden—Bunches large, handsome, double shouldered; berries large, sweet, lively, with very little of the foxy or native flavor. Being ten days earlier than Concord, it ripens well in cold localities; vine very thrifty and vigorous, perfectly hardy and a good bearer. It is coming rapidly into repute as one of the leading sorts for general cultivation, ranking in this respect with Concord, to which it is decidedly superior in quality; black. Middle of September.

Wyoming Red—An early, light red grape with ironclad vine and foliage; always yielding enormous crops. It ripens with Delaware, which it resembles in appearance, though larger in bunch and berry. A valuable grape for market growing.

NIAGARA

STRAWBERRIES

To insure best results strawberries should be freshly dug, packed by themselves and shipped by express. We never dig them till we are ready to ship and consequently have usually had good success even when we sent them by freight along with other stock. They should always be attended to and planted at once on receipt of goods.

We grow eighteen or twenty of the best varieties and our list is changing most every year.

Varieties with imperfect or pistillate flowers are marked "P," those with perfect or staminate flowers are marked "S." Where pistillate varieties are planted, every third or fourth row should be of some staminate variety that blossoms at the same time, in order to produce plenty of pollen to fertilize the imperfect flowers of the pistillate varieties.

Aroma—This is our best and most profitable late strawberry. It cannot be beaten for quantity of fruit produced, or in quality of fruit. Plants show no weakness of any kind. Fruit very large, roundish conical rarely misshapen, glossy red, of excellent quality, and produced in abundance. Same season as Gandy.

Brandywine. (S).—Large, mid-season to late, of excellent quality, dark glossy red; healthy vigorous and productive. One of the best for all purposes.

Bubach No. 5. (P.)—Large, early, remaining good a long time; in color bright scarlet; very productive; largely grown for the market.

Corsican—A favorite home and nearby market variety in many sections. It is one of the very largest, holding its size well through the season, beautiful dark crimson color, rich and delicious. Plant a strong grower with good healthy foliage, producing large crops.

Crescent. (P.)—Early, of medium size, bright scarlet. An old, well-known variety. Veyr productive.

Gandy. (S.)—Large, late, firm; bright crimson; uniform in size and shape. Vigorous and productive; one of the best late varieties.

Glen Mary—Berries large to very large, often flattened, bright deep red on surface, light red to center, sweet, rich, good flavor. Season medium to late. One of the most productive and holds its size well to end of season. Plant very vigorous. One of the best for home use and near-by market.

Greenville. (P.)—Considered by many an improvement on Bubach, especially in point of firmness and vigor of plants, having also a fine color. Has been favorably reported from nearly every experimenter in small fruits in the country.

Haverland. (P.)—Medium to large, long conical, of fair quality; rather soft, but a popular market berry.

Jessie. (S.)—Large, bright red; very popular where it succeeds. An excellent fertilizer, for Bubach and other early blooming kinds. Very fine quality.

Nick Ohmer. (S.)—Very large, dark red, uniformly roundish conical, of excellent quality; very healthy, vigorous and productive. One of the very best extra large varieties.

Sample. (P.)—Large to very large; deep glossy red, firm flesh, fine quality; very productive. Mid-season to late.

Senator Dunlap. (S.)—A well-tested, wonderfully productive variety, one of the safe sorts to plant everywhere and sure to take a high place among the prominent standard sorts. Plant resembles Warfield, rampant runner, should be restricted in its production of plants, fully equal to Crescent and Warfield in its ability to succeed under all circumstances. Fruit good size, regular form, beautiful bright red, glossy, firm, splendid keeper and shipper, excellent quality; one of the best for canning; ripens early and continues a long time. It promises to stand at the head in its wonderful ability to ripen a good crop under almost any condition of drought or neglect.

Warfield. (P.)—The great market berry of the central and northern part of the country. Famous for its flaming color, great firmness and unsurpassed flavor. Many hotels, and restaurants in the great cities advertise Warfields strongly as one of the season's attractions, so much is its fame for flavor and lusciousness. As a canning berry it has no superior, and is a valuable shipper, comes in early and is enormously productive.

William Belt. (S.)—Large, conical, bright scarlet, firm, of good quality; vigorous, healthy and productive.

Wilson. (S.)—The old standard, rich, dark red, very firm and good quality. Extensively planted for shipments to distant markets.

RASPBERRIES

RED AND PURPLE VARIETIES

Columbian—A new red raspberry originated in Oneida County, New York State. Said to be a seedling of the Cuthbert, grown near the Gregg and believed to be a cross between the two. One of the most vigorous growers of the red raspberry family. Fruit very large, often an inch in diameter; shape conical, color dark red, bordering on purple. Adheres firmly to the stem and will dry on the bush if not picked. Wonderfully prolific and perfectly hardy. Purplish when fully ripe.

Cuthbert—A variety of the greatest excellence. One of the few kinds that may be pronounced perfectly hardy. The canes are tall and vigorous, and enormously productive. Berries very large, conical; rich crimson; very handsome, and so firm that they can be shipped hundreds of miles by rail without injury. Flavor very luscious, best; commences to ripen moderately early, and holds on until most others are gone.

Haymaker—A purple cap, not so dark as Columbian or Shaffer, and larger and firmer than either of those varieties; never crumbles, and stands up well in shipping. Sample crates have been shipped to distant points with entire satisfaction. It is a berry to grow for either home use or market.

YELLOW VARIETIES

Golden Queen—A seedling of Cuthbert, equaling that variety in vigor of bush and productiveness. Fruit large; color a pure yellow; quality best. Ripens with Cuthbert. A decided acquisition.

BLACK CAPS.

Cumberland—This new raspberry originated in Pennsylvania, and is supposed to be a seedling of the Gregg, with a dash of blackberry blood in it. The largest black raspberry known; has been well tested in nearly all sections the past season, giving thorough satisfaction. In hardiness and productiveness it is unexcelled by any other variety. The quality is very similar and fully equal to Gregg. In spite of its unusual size, the fruit is possessed of great firmness, and is thus well adapted for standing long shipments. It follows Palmer and Souhegan and precedes Gregg a short time, making it a mid-season variety. The bush is exceedingly healthy and vigorous, throwing up stout, stocky canes, well adapted for supporting their loads of large fruit. Large growers report yields of two and three times as much per acre as Ohio, under same conditions, and far ahead of all other varieties.

Conrath—One of the best new varieties introduced for years. It is a very strong grower and hardy in wood and bud; very productive; quality fine. It has been widely tested and is highly recommended from all sections of the country.

Gregg—One of the most valuable varieties of the black cap family; fruit larger than the Mammoth Cluster, but not quite so good in quality; ripens some days later; hardy, a vigorous grower and great yielder.

Kansas—A seedling originated at Lawrence, Kan.; ripens soon after the Palmer. Berries as large or larger than Gregg; jet black, and of the very best quality. It has been thoroughly tried at the Experimental Station, and is favorably recommended. It stands the trying climate of Kansas, where nearly all other varieties fail. It has become a standard variety over a large part of the country.

BLACKBERRIES

Blower—Originated in the celebrated small fruit belt of Chautauqua County, N. Y., where it has been thoroughly tested for several seasons. Claimed to be the hardiest, most productive, the finest quality and to bring on the market the highest price of all blackberries. Has produced 2694 berries on one bush, 2720 quarts on one-third acre. Large size, jet black, good shipper, best quality, unexcelled productiveness are the main characteristics of this splendid new sort.

Eldorado—A valuable new variety; fruit medium size, jet black, melting, sweet and rich, plant hardy and very productive.

Erie—This is a hardy blackberry that originated near Lake Erie. The bush is healthy and very productive, as well as hardy; fruit large, round, jet black, and good quality. Ripens very early and is a decided acquisition.

Snyder—Extremely hardy, enormously productive, medium size, no hard, sour core. half as many thorns as Lawton or Kittatinny, and they are nearly straight and short; exceedingly productive.

Taylor—One of the largest blackberries grown. Fruit of the best quality, melting and without core; very productive, and as hardy as the Snyder.

Wilson, Jr.—A week earlier than Old Wilson, from which it is a seedling. Of largest size, and enormously productive; promises to be a very valuable sort. In severe climates should have winter protection.

DEWBERRIES OR RUNNING BLACKBERRIES

Lucretia—One of the low-growing trailing blackberries; in size and quality it equals any of the tall growing sorts. Perfectly hardy, healthy and remarkably productive, with large, showy flowers. The fruit, which ripens early, is often one and one-half inches long by one inch in diameter; soft, sweet and luscious throughout, with no hard core; ripe before late raspberries are gone. Should be mulched to keep berries from ground. We can highly recommend this variety.

DOWNING GOOSEBERRY

GOOSEBERRIES

Columbus—This is one of the most valuable introductions of recent years in small fruits, and it fully sustains the high opinion first formed of it. It was introduced by us a few years ago. The fruit is of largest size, handsome, of a greenish yellow color, and the quality is excellent. The plant is vigorous and productive and does not mildew. It merits a place in every garden.

Industry—An English variety; quite as free from mildew as our American sorts; very fine in quality; large size. Handsome, showy red fruit; wonderfully productive.

Downing—Fruit larger than Houghton; roundish; light green, with distinct veins; skin smooth; flesh rather soft; juicy and very good. Vigorous and productive. The most popular variety for market growing.

Houghton—A medium sized American variety, which bears abundant and regular crops, and never mildews; fruit smooth, red; tender and very good; valuable.

Pearl—An exceedingly prolific variety that has been well tested and ranks No. 1 in healthfulness, vigor of growth, freedom from mildew and productiveness. Same color as Downing; seems to possess all the good points of that variety with a little larger fruit and rather more prolific.

Red Jacket—An American seedling of large size; smooth, prolific and hardy, of best quality. Has been well tested over a wide extent of territory by the side of all the leading varieties, and so far the freest from mildew, both in leaf and fruit, of them all. A wonderful cropper, with bright, clean, healthy foliage.

Smith's Improved—From Vermont. Large, oval; light green with bloom; flesh moderately firm; sweet and good. Vigorous grower.

CURRANTS

Black Naples—Very large, black; rich, tender and excellent for jellies and wine; very productive.

Cherry—Very large, deep red; rather acid; bunches short. Plants erect, stout, vigorous and very productive.

Fay's Prolific—Color deep red; great bearer; stems longer than Cherry, and berries hold their size to the end of the stem better. Quality first-class; not quite so acid as cherry; the best of all the red currants.

London Market—For many years this variety has been fruiting in Michigan where it is now planted extensively and regarded as the best market variety of that great fruit state. Plant is extremely vigorous, with perfect foliage, which it retains through the season; an enormous cropper. Ripens with Victoria, is larger in both bunch and berry, a better bearer. For any use—home garden or market—one of the best.

Versailles—Very large, red; bunch long, of great beauty and excellent quality; one of the finest and best, and should be in every collection. Very productive.

Victoria—Large, bright red, with very long bunches; late; a good bearer.

White Grape—Very large, yellowish white, sweet, or very mild acid, excellent quality and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts. Very distinct from White Dutch, having a low, spreading habit and dark green foliage. Very productive.

ASPARAGUS

Columbian Mammoth White—Produces shoots which are white and remain so as long as fit for use. In addition to the marvelous advantage of its white color, the Columbian Mammoth White Asparagus is even more robust and vigorous in habit, and throws larger shoots and fully as many of them, as the Conover's Colossal. Market gardeners, growers for canners, and amateurs, should give this great acquisition a thorough trial.

Conover's Colossal—Very large size and of excellent quality; has superceded the old varieties.

Giant—This is the old and well known popular variety, tender and very rich.

Palmetto—A very early variety; even, regular size, of excellent quality.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT

Myatt's Linnaeus—Early, very large, tender and delicately flavored; requires less sugar than other sorts.

NUTS

Chestnut—AMERICAN SWEET—A valuable native tree, useful and ornamental; timber is very durable, and possesses a fine grain for oil finish. Nuts sweet, of delicate flavor, and are a valuable article of commerce.

SPANISH—A handsome round headed tree, producing abundantly very large nuts that find a ready market at good prices. Twenty-five dollars have been realized at one fruiting from the nuts of a single tree. Not as sweet as the American and tree not as hardy.

Walnut—BLACK—A native tree of large size and majestic form, beautiful foliage. The most valuable of all trees for its timber, which enters largely into the manufacture of fine furniture and cabinet ware, and brings the highest price in market. Tree a rapid grower, producing a large round nut of excellent quality.

ENGLISH—A fine, lofty growing tree, with a handsome spreading head. Where hardy it produces immense crops of its thin shelled delicious nuts, which are always in demand at good prices; fruit in green state is highly esteemed for pickling. Not hardy enough for general culture in the north.

JAPAN-MAX CORDIFORMIS—Differs from Sieboldi in form of nuts, which are broad-pointed, flattened, resembling somewhat Shell-bark Hickory.

JAPAN-SIEBOLDI—Perfectly hardy here, rapid grower, handsome form, immense leaves; bears young and abundantly; one of the finest ornamental trees. Nuts produced in clusters; resembles Butternut in shape and quality; smaller with smooth and thinner shell. Worthy of extensive planting.

FAY'S PROLIFIC CURRANT

Peach trees arrived in good shape and I want to say they are truly fine, much better than I expected. I will know where to place my orders hereafter. Thanking you for honest dealing, promptness, etc. I am, Yours truly,

A. M. COSNER, Hendricks Co., Ind.

Ornamental Department

No pains are spared to produce the finest specimens of the very best varieties of ornamental trees and shrubs. We list only those which are hardy.

DECIDUOUS TREES

Alder (Alnus)—Imperial Cut-Leaf (Laciniata Imperialis)—Of stately, graceful growth, having deeply cut foliage. Vigorous and very hardy. Attains a height of about twenty feet.

Weeping Cut-Leaf Birch

Bechtel's Double-Flowered American Crab—One of the most beautiful of the many fine varieties of flowering Crabs. Tree of medium size, covered in early spring with large, beautiful, double fragrant flowers of a delicate pink color. From a distance the flowers have the appearance of small roses. A great acquisition, and certain to become very popular as soon as known. Blooms when quite young.

Beech — Purple-Leaved (Purpurea) — A most elegant lawn tree, of striking appearance. Early in the season the foliage is deep purple, later it changes to crimson, and again, in the fall, to a dull purplish green. Forty to fifty feet when fully grown.

Birch—European White (Alba)—Silvery bark and slender branches. Fifteen to thirty feet high when fully grown.

Catalpa — The catalpas flower in July, when few varieties are in bloom, and are therefore desirable. The blossoms are large and quite fragrant. Large, heart-shaped, yellowish green leaves. Very effective, tropical looking lawn trees.

Bungei. Chinese Catalpa—A species from China, of dwarf habit, growing only from three to five feet high. Foliage large and glossy; a shy bloomer. Top grafted on tall stems it makes an effective umbrella-shaped tree.

Kaempferi. Japan Catalpa—Introduced from Japan by Siebold. A species of rapid growth, with deep green glossy foliage. Flowers fragrant, cream colored, speckled with purple and yellow; not so large as those of syringæfolia; panicle also is smaller and more loose; seed pods long and very narrow; two weeks later than syringæfolia.

Speciosa—A variety which is said to have originated in the west. It is finer and hardier than the common; hence better adapted for ornamental planting. Its blossoms open two or three weeks earlier than other sorts. A large, spreading tree. Used extensively for fence posts and telegraph poles.

White Flowering (Hippocastanum)—Decidedly the finest variety of this family. Makes a beautiful tree of regular outline. Exceedingly hardy, and free from all diseases. Covered in May with magnificent white flowers tinged with red. Forty to fifty feet when fully grown.

Magnolia—The magnolia is indeed "a thing of beauty," but it is so exceedingly difficult to transplant with safety that we cannot advise our patrons to order them expecting to meet with entire success, unless ordered put up with ball of earth on the roots.

PURPUREA—An attractive dwarf variety with handsome purple flowers in May or June.

SOULANGEANA—Shrubby and branching while young, but becoming a fair-sized tree. Flowers white and purple, cup shaped and three to five inches in diameter. Flowers large, glossy and massive.

SPECIOSA (Showy flowered)—Similar habit to Soulangeana; flowers paler and blooms later.

Mahonia aquifolia (Ashberry)—May. A well-known bush, of the greatest value to give a surface of green foliage in winter. Its large, spiny leaves, which turn scarlet in fall, are much like those of the famous English holly, and its bright yellow flowers in May are very effective. Good in shady spots.

JAPANESE MAPLES

DARK PURPLE-LEAVED JAPAN MAPLE—Forms a bushy shrub; foliage dark purple and deeply cut; very ornamental. The hardiest and altogether the best of the Japan Maples. One of the choicest small trees or shrubs in the catalogue.

BLOOD-LEAVED JAPAN MAPLE—Of dwarf habit and rounded form; foliage five-lobed and serrated; reddish crimson in June and remaining reddish most all season; one of the very best.

Maple—The vigorous growth, fine form, hardiness, freedom from disease, and adaptability to all soils, renders the maple one of the best of trees for the purpose of shade. It has few equals for the street or park.

ASH-LEAVED—A hardy native sort. Ash-like foliage, spreading head. Rapid growth. Very hardy.

NORWAY (Plantanoides)—Large, compact habit, and broad, deep green, shining foliage. A stout, vigorous grower. One of the best for the street or park. Forty to fifty feet when fully grown.

SUGAR or ROCK—The well-known native variety. Valuable for the street or park. Fifty to sixty feet when fully grown.

CATALPA BUNGEI

SCHWEDLERI—A beautiful variety of Purple-Leaf Norway with long shoots and leaves of bright purple and crimson color, which change to purplish green on the older leaves.

SILVER-LEAVED or WHITE—Foliage bright green above and silvery underneath. An exceedingly rapid grower. Makes a large tree.

WIER'S CUT-LEAVED—Grows very rapidly, and the shoots are so slender and drooping that it has a decidedly graceful appearance. The leaves are deeply and delicately cut. A large tree if undisturbed, but will stand severe pruning, and so may be easily adapted to small places.

Mountain Ash—These are highly ornamental trees, particularly when covered with their bright, scarlet berries throughout the fall and winter.

AMERICAN—Of coarser growth and foliage than the European, and having larger berries of a lighter color. White blossoms appear in early spring, followed by clusters of scarlet berries.

Mountain Ash—EUROPEAN—A more desirable variety than the American, being of finer growth and form. It blossoms during the early spring, after which the bright scarlet berries are formed in clusters. Twenty to thirty-five feet when fully grown.

Poplar—Poplars are desirable where rapid growing varieties are wanted, and they are also very distinct and striking.

BOLLEANA—A very compact upright grower, resembling the Lombardy Poplar; leaves glossy, green above and silvery beneath. The bark of this variety is of a rich green color, giving it a distinct and striking appearance.

CAROLINA—Of compact habit. A very rapid grower. A desirable tree for the seashore, and for our large cities, where escaping gas kills most shade trees. Fifty to sixty feet when fully grown.

LOMBARDY—From Italy. Remarkable for its erect, rapid growth, and tall, spiry form. Of great value for planting with other trees to break the average height and form. Fifty to seventy-five feet.

NORWAY—Similar to Carolina but even a faster grower than that sort. Leaves a deeper green.

SILVER-LEAVED, or WHITE—Leaves large, green above and pure white underneath. Wonderfully rapid growth; widespreading habit. Has a bad habit of throwing up suckers from the roots.

Salisburia—MAIDEN-HAIR, or GINKO TREE (Adiantifolia)—One of the most beautiful lawn trees. From Japan. Beautiful, rich, glossy, fern-like foliage. Rapid growth. Rare and elegant. A tall upright grower.

Sycamore—ORIENTAL—As an ornamental tree for large grounds, or as a shade tree for street planting, this has no superior. It is a rapid grower, attains a large size, and presents a striking combination of majesty and gracefulness. The foliage is heavy and not subject to the ravages of insects.

Thorn, or English Hawthorn—DOUBLE PINK—A pretty tree at all times, but gorgeous in June, when it is covered with double pink blossoms.

DOUBLE WHITE—A highly ornamental variety, on account of both foliage and flowers. Small, double white flowers. Blooms in June. Makes a pleasing contrast when planted with the pink and scarlet.

PAUL'S DOUBLE SCARLET—Superior to any other variety, and an elegant tree or shrub. The flowers are large, very double, borne in clusters, a rich crimson color, beautiful to behold. Blooms in June.

Tulip Tree—A very large native tree. Pyramidal habit, with broad, fiddle-shaped leaves. Tulip like flowers.

WEEPING DECIDUOUS TREES

Birch—CUT-LEAVED WEEPING (Pendula laciniata)—This tree is indeed a picture of delicacy and grace. It presents a combination of attractive characteristics of which no other variety can boast. Mr. Scott, in his "Suburban and Home Grounds," says of it: "No engraving can do it justice; like the palm trees of the tropics, it must be seen in motion, swaying in the lightest breeze, its leaves trembling in the heated air, its white bark glistening through the bright foliage and sparkling in the sun, to enable us to form a true impression of its character." Makes a large tree. Of but little beauty when delivered from the nursery, but it develops into a thing of beauty.

Mountain Ash—WEEPING—One of the best known and most popular weeping trees. It is of easy culture, great hardiness and thrives in all soils. Its straggling branches, twisting and turning in every direction, with no training whatever, makes a most picturesque and novel sight. Covered during the autumn with bright red berries. It is budded on stems about five feet high.

Mulberry, Teas Weeping—Perfectly hardy, forming a natural umbrella-shaped top or head; foliage handsome; a fine ornamental for the lawn.

Willow—BABYLONICA WEEPING—Our common and well-known weeping willow.

KILMARNOCK (Caprea pendula)—The best known and most universally planted of the finer weeping ornamental trees. Its great hardiness, vigorous growth, adaptability to all soils, easy culture, fine form, and unique appearance render it a general favorite. It is budded on Cromwell stock, about five feet from the ground, and forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head in a very few years, without pruning or training. It does not

grow in height, but the branches droop gracefully to the ground. It occupies very little space, and will thrive near larger trees, and is, therefore, invaluable for small inclosures. It is also well adapted for cemetery lots.

WISCONSIN WEEPING—Similar to the Babylonica, but hardier and considered valuable on account of its ability to resist severe winters.

EVERGREEN TREES

Evergreens are exceedingly difficult to transplant, and they should never be set in the fall. Even when planted in the spring, and under the most favorable circumstances.

Arbor Vitae — AMERICAN — A native variety, valuable for hedges. Stands shearing well.

PYRAMIDALIS — The most beautiful of all the Arbor Vitae, having dark green, compact foliage and remarkably erect form; perfectly hardy.

Fir—BALSAM, or AMERICAN SILVER —A very regular, symmetrical tree, assuming the conical form, even when young; leaves dark green above, silvery beneath.

Juniper—IRISH—A small tree or shrub of conical shape, very erect and dense. Desirable for cemeteries.

Pine—SCOTCH — A fine, robust, rapid growing tree, with stout, erect shoots and silvery-green foliage.

AUSTRIAN or BLACK—A robust growing sort. Leaves long, stiff, dark green. Makes a large spreading tree.

WHITE—A native tree with light silvery foliage. The varieties of pines are especially valuable when tall windbreaks are desired. They are more rapid growing than most other evergreens.

Retinospora — PLUMOSA or PLUME LIKE RETINOSPORA—A beautiful tree having flat, feathery foliage of a light green color; stands shearing well.

PLUMOSA AUREA or GOLDEN CYPRESS —The most popular of all the golden evergreens. Has soft plume-like golden foliage which is particularly bright in the Spring.

THE PYRAMIDAL ARBOR VITAE

Rhododendron—Rhododendrons are superb evergreen shrubs, producing dense clusters of magnificent flowers, but they require a somewhat shady situation and a peaty soil, free from lime. There are several colors, the most attractive being white, red, and purple, all of which we can supply.

Spruce—COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE—A most beautiful variety discovered and disseminated from the Rocky Mountains, it is the nearest blue of any evergreen; very distinct in foliage and growth; fine, compact habit. In great demand as a law tree throughout the eastern states where fine specimens are established, proving it the best of all evergreen trees for the lawn. Foliage rich blue or sage color.

DOUGLAS SPRUCE—From Colorado. Large conical form; spreading branches; horizontal; leaves light green above, glaucous below.

Spruce—HEMLOCK—Delicate, dark colored foliage, and drooping branches. Good for the lawn, and also makes a good hedge.

NORWAY—Of large and lofty appearance. Well adapted for large enclosures, and stands pruning well when used for hedges. It is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful; very popular and deservedly so. We supply hundreds of these for Christmas trees every year.

HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS

We might extend our list of ornamental shrubs almost indefinitely, but as we desire to send out only the best of each class, we are necessarily confined to the following varieties. Our list is designed particularly for those who have small places, yet we feel confident that it embraces all the desirable kinds for the most extensive grounds. While we aim to give the merits of each one due attention, we do not intend to exaggerate in describing a single variety. We are positive that no one will meet with disappointment in selecting from our descriptions. Some of the very finest varieties are exceedingly ungainly when sent from the nursery, and customers must understand if one kind looks better than another when delivered, that it is not because we did not take as much pains with it in the nursery.

Althea or Rose of Sharon—The altheas have a well-deserved popularity. They are free growers, and not particular as to soil. They bloom in August and September, when but few other sorts are in blossom. They attain a height of from six to ten feet. We can furnish double or single in a variety of colors.

VARIEGATED LEAVED—Distinctly variegated leaves, white and green. Blossoms so late that in some sections the buds are killed by the first frost.

Azalea—HARDY GHENT—This class of Azaleas are sufficiently hardy for open air culture and will stand our winters without protection, though a mulching of straw or loose litter is desirable, at least until they become established. They are among the most beautiful of flowering shrubs, presenting the best effect where massed in beds. They require no other than an ordinary garden soil, with moderate fertilizing each year. Can be furnished in all colors.

MOLLIS—A splendid hardy species from Japan. One of the most valuable flowering shrubs. Flowers large and showy, like those of the Rhododendron, in fine trusses and of various colors.

Barberry—PURPLE-LEAVED—Foliage and fruit of a violet purple color, very striking. Attains a size of from three to five feet.

THUNBERGII—A most interesting and valuable shrub. Habit dwarf and spreading but delicate and shapely. Blooms in May, are white and a profusion of scarlet berries. Autumn foliage brilliant.

CANADENSIS—The common American species, forming a shrub with handsome, distinct foliage. Flowers yellow, from April to June, succeeded by red berries.

Calycanthus, or Sweet Scented Shrub—Blooms in June, and at intervals through the summer. Flowers of a rare chocolate color; rich foliage. The wood and blossoms have a peculiarly agreeable flavor. Three to five feet high when fully grown.

Cornus—The varieties which we describe are distinct and valuable.

MASCULA—A small tree, native of Europe, producting clusters of bright yellow flowers early in spring, before the leaves, followed by red berries.

VARIEGATED CORNUS—The flowers are bright yellow and are borne in clusters in early spring, before the leaves appear. The foliage is beautifully variegated with white. Makes a small shrub.

Deutzia—The deutzias are of Japanese origin, extremely hardy, luxuriant foliage, very attractive flowers, and very fine habit. All things considered, they have but few equals for the lawn.

DEUTZIA, PRIDE OF ROCHESTER

Deutzia—CRENATA—Double white flowers tinged with rose. Blooms the middle of June. Five feet high when fully grown.

GRACILIS—A graceful and charming shrub, with pure white flowers. Blooms the middle of June. Two feet high when fully grown.

PRIDE OF ROCHESTER—One of the finest varieties, producing large double white flowers, the back of the petals slightly tinted with rose. It excels all of the older sorts in size of flower, profuseness of bloom and vigorous habit. Blooms early in June.

Forsythia—Although not extensively planted, the Forsythias are worthy of attention. They make shrubs of about six to eight feet in height. Very beautiful.

FORTUNEII—Growth upright, foliage deep green, flowers bright yellow. One of the best EARLY flowering shrubs, the flowers appearing before the leaves. Very hardy.

VIRIDISSIMA—Twisted flowers, yellow, with rich, shiny green foliage.

Fringe—The fringes are among the most popular and satisfactory large growing shrubs. They are very hardy, do well in most any soil, and when in bloom they call forth universal admiration.

PURPLE—Also known as Purple Mist, Smoke Tree and Smoke Plant. Covered during midsummer with loose panicles of curious hair of fringe-like flowers, giving it a mist-like and novel appearance.

WHITE—A superb shrub, attaining a size of from ten to twenty feet. Has a compact, roundish form, large, glossy leaves, and drooping racemes of pure white flowers. Blossoms in May and June. An entirely different plant from above.

Hydrangea—The addition of the Paniculata Grandiflora has given the hydrangea a high rank. Others of the new sorts are exceedingly beautiful and showy shrubs, but as they are not entirely hardy, we cannot recommend them as highly as we can the Paniculata Grandiflora.

ARBORESCENS GRANDIFLORA—A grand addition to the summer flowering hardy shrubs; dwarfing the show of other sorts in July and August by the magnitude and profusion of its flower-heads. The flowers are, in a large way, similar to the familiar "Snowball" in appearance, and are so conspicuously white and imposing that whether as single specimens, as cut flowers, or in groupings, their presence is predominant.

PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA—Absolutely hardy; thrives in all soils; grows rapidly and blossoms profusely. The flowers are pure white, afterward changing to pink, and are borne in large pyramidal trusses, often more than a foot long and six to eight inches in diameter. Begins to bloom early in August, and continues in bloom for several weeks. Wherever known, it is conceded to be one of the finest flowering shrubs cultivated. It is equally valuable for planting singly or massing in beds. We heartily commend it to all lovers of the beautiful. It will give great satisfaction. Attains a height of from three to five feet. Should be headed-in every spring. Can be furnished in bush or trained into an upright tree form.

Japan Quince—One of the best known shrubs in cultivation. Very ornamental in early spring, as its bright scarlet flowers completely cover the branches before the leaves are formed. Makes a good hedge.

Lilac—Lilacs are too well known to need an extended description. They are hardy, free-blooming shrubs.

CHARLES X—A strong growing sort; large, loose clusters of purple flowers; an improved variety of the foregoing.

CHINESE WHITE—Growth similar to Persian, but blooms nearer white.

JAPAN TREE LILAC—A species from Japan. Leaves thick, pointed, leathery and dark; flowers in very large panicles, creamy white and privet like. Makes a small tree and is desirable because of its distinct foliage and late blooming.

PURPLE—Blossoms early; abundant; reddish purple and fragrant.

PERSIAN—Attains a height of from four to six feet; small foliage; flowers bright purple. A native of Persia and a decided acquisition. Also a white Persian.

DOUBLE—We can also furnish the best varieties of double lilacs in different shades.

Privet—Used chiefly for hedging, but the varieties we describe deserve prominent positions in the lawn as highly ornamental shrubs.

CALIFORNIA—Of great value as a hedge, and of such positive beauty as to be attractive when grouped with other shrubs. When planted singly it forms a very compact, dense, upright shrub, of medium size. The leaves are so glossy as to have the appearance of having been freshly varnished. The foliage hangs on until late in the winter, making it nearly evergreen.

Snowball—COMMON SNOWBALL—A popular shrub. Makes a large bush. Bears balls of pure white flowers in June.

PLICATUM or JAPAN SNOWBALL—Handsome plicated leaves; globular heads of pure white neutral flowers, early in June. It surpasses the eommon variety in several respects. Its habit is better, foliage much handsomer, flowers whiter and more delicate. One of the most valuable flowering shrubs.

Spirea—The varieties which we catalogue are exceedingly fine and interesting shrubs. They are hardy, easily grown, and as they bloom at different periods one may have flowers all summer by planting the entire list. They are all of low growth and require but small space.

ANTHONY WATERER—A new dwarf compaet-growing shrub. Blossoms in broad, flat heads of beautiful deep red color. A perpetual bloomer.

AUREA—A striking variety of decided beauty. The leaves are bordered with golden yellow, giving it a picturesque appearance, particularly in June, when the branches are covered with small, double white flowers.

BILLARDI—Blooms nearly all summer; rose-colored; fine; showy.

CALLOSA—Desirable because it blooms nearly all summer. The flowers are rose colored, borne in panicles. A very free grower.

THUNBERG'S—A Japanese species of small size, with narrow linear leaves and small white flowers; one of the best.

VAN HOUTTEI—The finest of all Spiræas, a most eharming and beautiful shrub; having pure white flowers in clusters. Extraordinarily profuse in bloom, and the plant is a vigorous grower and very hardy.

Syringa, or Mock Orange—Well known and formerly in great demand. The Golden-Leaved should be in every collection.

GARLAND—A well known, hardy shrub. White, fragrant flowers. Blooms in June. Makes a large shrub.

GOLDEN-LEAVED—A small shrub of positive and striking beauty. The foliage is golden yellow, and retains its lovely color through the entire season. When set with other shrubs the contrast is very pleasing. White flowers. Blooms in June. Very hardy.

Weigela—Of Japanese origin, producing in June and July superb, large, trumpet shaped flowers, of various colors, from the purest white to the richest red; very ornamental in the fall.

CANDIDA—It is of vigorous habit, an erect grower becoming in time a large sized shrub; flowers pure white and produced in great profusion in June and the plants continue to bloom during the summer.

FLORIBUNDA—Of erect habit. Dark reddish purple. One of the best. A compact, slender grower, flowers medium, outside dark red with lighter center.

ROSEA—The best known sort. From China. Rose-colored, triumpet-shaped flowers. Clooms in June. Four to six feet.

VARIEGATED-LEAVED—Leaves bordered with yellowish white, making the bush very conspicuous the entire season. Pink flowers blooming in June. A very desirable shrub.

HARDY CLIMBING VINES

Ornamentals of this class are so hardy, so easily grown, and so beautiful, that they deserve greater attention than they receive. No artist can produce pictures equal to the wealth of beauty displayed by the elegant wistaria, the graceful honeysuckle, or the charming and magnificent clematis when in the glory of full bloom, and there is nothing in art that will in any degree compare with the gorgeous hues of the ampelopsis after it assumes its brilliant autumnal tints.

Ampelopsis—VEITCHII, or BOSTON IVY—Leaves a little smaller and more ivy like in form than the foregoing. Overlapping each other, they form a dense sheet of green. The plant requires a little protection the first winter until it is established, but after that it may be safely left to care for itself. It grows rapidly and clings to the surface of even a painted brick wall with great tenacity. The foliage changes to crimson scarlet in autumn.

Aristolochia (Dutchman's Pipe)—A rapid growing vine, with magnificent foliage, ten to twelve inches in diameter, and curious pipe-shaped, yellowish-brown flowers.

Honeysuckle—CHINESE TWINING—A well-known vine holding its foliage nearly all winter. Blooms in July and September and is very sweet.

HALL'S JAPAN—A strong, vigorous evergreen variety, with pure white flowers changing to yellow. Very fragrant; covered with flowers from June to November.

MONTHLY FRAGRANT—Blooms all summer. Flowers red and yellow. Very sweet.

Ivy—The evergreen ivies often suffer in winter if exposed to the sun, and should therefore, be planted on the north side of the wall or building.

ENGLISH—A well-known old and popular sort.

Wistaria—CHINESE PURPLE—One of the most elegant climbing vines known, and a very rapid grower after it gets thoroughly established, sometimes making twenty feet of wood in a single season. Bears long clusters of pale blue flowers in May and June, and also in September. Extremely hardy. Attains a larger size than any other climber.

CLEMATIS

Coccinea—A curious bell-shape heavy petaled flower, borne in profusion for a long season, color bright scarlet.

Henryi—Fine bloomer; flowers large, of a beautiful creamy white, consisting generally of from six to eight sepals. June to October.

Jackmanni—This is the variety upon which Mr. Jackman bestowed his name. It is better known than any other, and still stands as one of the best. It is a strong grower and produces a mass of intense violet purple flowers from June to October.

Madame Edward Andre—Flowers large, of a beautiful, bright velvety red, very free flowering and continuous bloomer.

Paniculata—A great novelty from Japan. One of the most desirable, useful, and beautifuly of hardy garden vines, a luxuriant grower, profuse bloomer, with fine foliage. Flowers of medium size, very pretty and fragrant, produced in the greatest profusion in late summer.

Ramona—A new American seedling clematis. It is a strong, rampant grower, we think fully three times stronger than the Jackmanni, and is very hardy. It is a free and perpetual blooming variety, both on the old year's growth and also on the wood of the current year; the color of the flower is a deep sky-blue, and very attractive; the size of the flower is larger than any variety we ever saw, very many flowers running from five to seven inches in diameter, and as large as eighteen inches in circumference.

HEDGE PLANTS

American Arbor Vitae—Forms a handsome, ornamental hedge of fairly dense growth.

Berberry, Japan Quince and Rosa Rugosa—All make fine untrimmed hedges.

Hemlock—Of graceful habit, and fine foliage, but not so hardy, nor adapted to all soils.

Honey Locust—By its vigorous growth, and thorny character makes a good cattle or farm hedge.

Norway Spruce—With careful pruning may be kept low and in good shape, and grown in this shape is highly ornamental.

Scotch Pine, Austrian Pine, American Arbor Vitae—All well adapted for planting in belts for wind-breaks.

FOR POSTS AND TIMBER

We can furnish one year seedlings at a very low price of Black Locust, True Catalpa Speciosa and Russian Mulberry. We recommend the True Catalpa Speciosa as the best of the lot and believe that every farm should have its plantation of them and thus supply its own posts. A tree will grow large enough for a post in eight or ten years, and it will last as long as three or four of the best cedar posts obtainable, and two thousand or more can be grown on an acre. Government reports show that Catalpa posts will last 40 or 50 years in the ground.

ROSES

After years of experimenting we are now handling roses (except part of the climbers), which are imported direct from Holland. They are superior to those produced by the growers of roses in this country because they have vastly better roots and better tops.

NEW AND RECENT INTRODUCTIONS

Flower of Fairfield (New)—The really ever-blooming Crimson Rambler long sought by rose-growers. It carries the crimson splendor of the type from spring even into November; commencing to bloom on the first young, red shoots and adding size and brilliancy with its growth of an important acquisition.

Miss G. Mesman—CLIMBING BABY RAMBLER—A sport of Baby Rambler. Very vigorous grower and has retained all the qualities of the original Baby.

Vielchenblau—THE BLUE RAMBLER—(New). A strong growing sort said to produce flowers in clusters like the Crimson Rambler but of a blue color. The nearest approach to a blue rose ever introduced.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI

Baby Rambler—A dwarf (bush, not climbing) form of Crimson Rambler, and furthermore, ever-blooming. Will bloom continuously throughout the summer if planted out of doors. Has the same bright crimson color as the Climbing Crimson Rambler, and blooms in clusters of 20 to 40 flowers at one time on plants of fair size. It is one of the best red roses for bedding and is going to be just as popular and as extensively planted as the climbing form has been. May be grown in pots and bloom with ordinary treatment from one year's end to another. The best rose novelty of recent years. It is perfectly hardy.

Frau Karl Druschki—The white American beauty. A new white hybrid perpetual rose. This is an ideal hardy white rose, a healthy, vigorous grower, large, perfect in form, snow-white in color, very free flowering. Large field grown plants.

Soliel d' Or (Golden Sun)—The most unique Rose in cultivation, being the first of a new race. A strong, robust grower, with straight branches, and heavy, deep green foliage. The color of a fully expanded flower is extraordinary and is not found in any other variety in cultivation—a blending of reddish-gold, orange-yellow, forming a combination that is well described when the rose was named golden sun, and no description can do justice to the peerless beauty of this wonderful, new, hardy yellow Rose. It will prove hardy in all sections of the country. Wherever shown this Rose has won all first prizes. It has but one drawback to the propagator's mind, and that is that it does not succeed well on its own roots, and we, therefore offer it in strong, low-budded plants, two-year old stock only.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

With the care noted above these roses will produce a succession of bloom from June till frost, produce new wood constantly and the bloom is assured. They are perfectly hardy and will endure the winter unprotected; but will produce a greater abundance of early flowers if somewhat protected. They should be severely pruned in the spring before the buds start.

Alfred Colomb—Bright carmine red; clear color, large, deeply built form; exceedingly fine.

American Beauty—This valuable rose is of American origin, being introduced by a Washington florist. It is equally valuable for forcing or for open-air culture. The flowers are a deep crimson color, of very large size, and the most fragrant of its class. It is a continuous bloomer. Should be protected in winter.

Anne de Diesbach—Brilliant, crimson, sometimes shaded with bright maroon. A superb garden sort; fragrant; one of the hardiest and best.

Baronne de Bonstetten—Rich, dark red, passing to velvety maroon, highly fragrant. Very double.

Baroness Rothschild—Light pink, cupped form, very symmetrical, without fragrance, very beautiful. A moderate grower only.

Clio—New. Flesh color shaded in center with rosy pink. Flowers large, of fine globular form; handsome foliage. One of the finest new roses.

General Jacqueminot—Brilliant crimson, large and very fine, one of the handsomest and most showy roses of this color. Beautiful in the bud; semi-double when full blown. Of fine free growth; a universal favorite.

La France—Delicate silvery rose; very large and full; an almost constant bloomer equal in delicacy to a Tea rose; the most pleasing fragrance of all roses; a moderate grower; semi-hardy.

Mabel Morrison—A sport from BARONESS ROTHSCHILD. White, changing to pure white; in the autumn tinged with rose; double cup-shaped flowers, freely produced. In all, save substance of petal and color, this variety is identical with BARONESS ROTHSCHILD.

Madame Charles Wood—The flowers extra large, full and double; color deep rosy crimson, sometimes brilliant scarlet with maroon shading; a constant and profuse bloomer.

Madame Gabriel Luizet—A magnificent pink rose; has often been awarded the first premium at rose exhibitions; very large, and possesses a pleasing fragrance. Known as Hardy La France which it resembles.

Magna Charta—Bright pink, suffused with carmine; very large, full and fragrant, with magnificent foliage. A free bloomer.

PAUL NEYRON

Margaret Dickson—Of magnificent form; white, with pale flesh center; petals very large, shell shaped, and of great substance; fragrant, a fine variety; foliage very large, dark green.

Marshall P. Wilder—New, color cherry carmine; continues in bloom long after other varieties are out of flower; the finest H. P. rose yet produced.

Mrs. John Laing—A seedling from Francois Michelon; soft pink; large and of fine form produced on strong stems; exceedingly fragrant; one of the most valuable varieties for forcing, and flowers continuously in the open ground. The most beautiful rose of recent introduction.

Paul Neyron—Deep rose color; good foliage; by far the largest variety in cultivation. Probably the best bloomer in the entire list. An especially satisfactory variety to plant.

Prince Camille de Rohan—Deep velvety crimson, large, moderately full. A splendid rose.

Ulrich Brunner—Raised from Paul Neyron. Brilliant cherry red, a very effective color; flowers of fine form and finish, carried well upon the plant; petals of great substance; plant vigorous, hardy, and resists mildew. One of the best varieties for forcing and open air culture. A strong-growing variety, with petals beautifully striped prink and white; a decided novelty.

Victor Verdier—Clear rose, globular, fine form and free bloomer; superb.

CLIMBING ROSES

Baltimore Belle—Fine white with blush center; very full and double.

Crimson Rambler—This wonderful rose has been thoroughly tried in all situations and has proved to be all that could be claimed for a new introduction, and it has far surpassed all that was hoped for it. As a climbing or running rose it has no equal. The foliage is rich, dark green, the growth rapid and diverse, but its great beauty is when the plant is covered with a profusion of the brightest crimson partly doubled flowers which remain on a long time, thus prolonging the term of its magnificence. By far the best climbing rose.

CRIMSON RAMBLER

Dorothy Perkins—This is a splendid new, shell-pink Climbing Rose. It attracted much attention at the Pan-American Exposition where a bed of fourteen-months-old plants produced a show of bloom unequaled by any other variety, unless it was the famous Crimson Rambler. This new rose is of the same strong habit of growth as Crimson Rambler, and the flowers are borne in clusters of 30 or 40 and sometimes even 50 to 60. The flowers are large for a rose of this class, very double, sweetly scented and of a beautiful shell pink, a color that is almost impossible to accurately represent by lithography. Raised from seed of Rosa Wichuriana crossed with that grand old rose Mme. Gabriel Luizet. Absolutely hardy. Mr. Wm. Scott, the Ass't. Supt. of Horticulture at the Pan-American says regarding the DOROTHY PERKINS: "This has exactly the habit of the well known Crimson Rambler. It has flowered splendidly and has been very brilliant. This seems to me to be a great acquisition, and I believe it to be a good forcing rose. The individual flower is larger than the Crimson Rambler, but it is a beautiful shell-pink in color."

Pink Rambler—Possesses the same valuable features found in the White Rambler, with which it differs only in color of flower, which is a brilliant light carmine; not as good a bloomer as the Crimson.

Queen of the Prairie—Bright rose color, large compact and globular; a very profuse bloomer. One of the best.

Seven Sisters—Large Clusters of bloom, shaded to dark red.

White Rambler—Flowers are the size of a silver dollar, perfectly filled, very fragrant. Color pure white, sometimes tinged with blush. Blooms in clusters; rather tender and not a very good bloomer.

Yellow Rambler—A new climbing rose of the class and habit of the famous crimson Rambler; flowers medium size, cup shape, nearly full, sweet scented; blooms in large clusters; color very light yellow; tender, and not a very good bloomer.

The crimson is the only one of the Ramblers which we can thoroughly recommend. For a pink climber we would advise either Dorothy Perkins or Prairie Queen, and for a white, the Baltimore Belle, although it is not quite as hardy as the others.

MOSS ROSES

We can furnish the Moss roses in white, pink or red.

RUGOSA ROSES

For an untrimmed hedge and for planting in masses in shrubbery, the Rugosa Roses are unsurpassed. They have the finest foliage of all Roses; their large and abundant single pink or white flowers are lovely, and the large and showy red fruit that follows the flowers makes them very attractive until severe freezing weather comes in the winter.

TREE ROSES

These are grafted on tall stems of the Dog Rose, forming a half weeping head three or four feet from the ground. They can be furnished by colors only; but the particular varieties grafted in the head cannot be named. Orders must be by COLOR only.

HERBACEOUS PAEONIAS

These are very beautiful, showy, and easily cultivated plants, blooming from the beginning of May to the end of July. We grow from 25 to 30 of the best varieties of these plants such as Festiva Maxima, Modeste Guerin, Humei, Eclatant, Camille Callot, etc., giving a full assortment of colors and seasons. We give descriptions here of only three.

Peony—SINGLE BLUSH—In our estimation this is the most beautiful and satisfactory peony we have ever seen. The original plant obtained 40 years ago from a now unknown source, is still producing an abundant crop of flowers each season. We have never seen the same variety in other nurseries and have been entirely unable to obtain the same thing anywhere else, although we have made numerous attempts. We have a limited amount of nice plants propagated from our own clump now ready for sale. Wherever we have sold any in the last few years we have received the highest words of praise for it. Flowers large delicate blush when it first opens, fading to white in a few days. Single, with a large yellow center, giving it the appearance of a large water lily. Sweet scented. Blooms early and as all buds do not come out at same time it is in bloom for a longer period than most peonies. Blooms young, almost invariably the first season, and this is true usually even when planted in the Spring. Plant strong and healthy.

TENUIFOLIA OR FRINGE LEAF—A beautiful novelty with delicate fern-like foliage. Flowers the brightest firy red, produced very early.

FESTIVA MAXIMA—About the largest and undoubtedly the most popular Peony of them all. High built flowers borne on long, stiff stems; the purest white inner petals slightly tipped carmine.

HARDY PERENNIALS

Anemone Japonica—(Fall Anemone)—Beautiful, wax like flowers, two to three inches in diameter, of different shades, blooming in great profusion from August till killed by frosts. One of the best of the entire list of hardy plants.

ALBA—Pure white, waxen, yellow center; single, a strong grower and the most hardy variety.

WHIRLWIND—Similar to Alba, but being semi-double and not quite as hardy.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE—Very large, pink flowers with a purplish tinge with yellow center; waxen; very beautiful.

IRIS

German Iris—In different colors.

Japan Iris (Kaempferi)—Flowers different from any other Iris, resembling a lily somewhat and produced on stalks 3 to 4 feet high. Flowers very large, some varieties being 6 or 8 inches across. They bloom in July later than the other varieties of Iris, and give a wonderful variety of shades; mostly very rich and velvety. We grow a number of the very best and can furnish them in sky blue, dark mottled blue, deep blue, lavender, reddish purple and various shades of rich velvety purple.

PHLOX

We grow a dozen or more of the best varieties of Hardy Perennial Phlox, and as Champ's Elysee, Jeanne D'Arc, Eclaireur, Pantheon, etc.

Besides the above hardy perennials we grow many more which we have room here only to mention such as Achillea, Aquilegia, Coreopsis, Delphinium, Digitalis, Eulalia, Funkia, Gaillardia, Hibiscus, Golden Glow, Spirea, Yucca and others.

BULBS AND TUBERS TO BE PLANTED IN THE SPRING

Cannas—Best French cannas; different colors: Flamingo, Austria, Alsace, Florences Vaughn, Madame Crozy, etc.

Caladium—Elephants Ear. Large bulbs.

Dahlias—The Dahlia is the grandest autumn flower we have. Nothing is its equal in any respect in September and October. It is in its glory when everything else is faded or fading, and surrenders only to the Frost King. Put Dahlia tubers in the ground when the season becomes warm, covering the neck some three inches. If many shoots start, thin them out. After flowering, and before hard frosts, take up the plants, remove the tops, dry the bulbs a little, and put in the cellar until spring, when they can be divided and replanted. Look at them occasionally to see that they are not shriveling from too dry an atmosphere, nor starting the eye early in consequence of too much moisture and warmth. We grow thirty or more varieties of dahlias and can furnish all colors and types. Among our varieties are: Florodora, Kremhilde, C. W. Burton, Lonsdale, Menheiddy Beauty, etc. etc. For several years past our dahlias have attracted a great deal of attention when in bloom and at our county fair.

Gladiolus—These are among the most showy and brilliant of all bulbous plants. Nature is nowhere more lavish of her paint than upon the flowers of the Gladiolus. Separate colors or mixed.

Tuberose—PEARL—Its value over the common variety consists in its flowers being nearly double in size; imbricated like a rose, and its dwarf habit, growing only 18 inches to 2 feet. The fragrance and color same as common sort.

BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING

We carry in stock a complete line of the above such as Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Narcissus, etc. each Fall. The best imported Dutch bulbs, which we sell at very reasonable prices. Prices will be sent on application.

W. F. Humphrey, Horticultural Printer, Geneva, N. Y.

A FEW KIND WORDS ENTIRELY UNSOLICITED

We receive hundreds of such testimonials each year, but we can give space here for only a few, all received since the publication of our previous catalogue.

The 400 peach trees that I purchased from you last Spring were certainly fine. Have only lost five. That leaves me 395 growing. I cut them back to a two foot stub and the new growth is now from three to five feet ong. That shows the wonderful vitality of your stock. The other nursery stock purchased of you last Spring, a year ago, has done fine. Will try and get a photo of the yearling Fitzgerald orchard and send you.

C. L. KRAMER, Cass Co., Ind.

Three years ago we got 100 peach trees from you, and everyone who has seen them think they are the finest trees for their age. The Elbertas and another earlier variety bore heavily this year and the late peaches are heavily loaded. We got 25 more of you last year and they are fine, look like two year old trees. Every one of the 25 lived and are excellent.

We want about 300 more, also grapes for about three acres.

GEO. E. DEKAY, Lucas Co., Ohio.

I never got better stock from anyone and **none** so **carefully handled,** except some gotten from ——— some years ago. Your light packing made express charges small compared to what I have been paying. I send a list of what I would like. Will you kindly let me know what you can fill of it? I hope you have all the items.

MISS M. MCGLASHAN, Ontario, Canada.

I enclose you check as per statement. The trees are growing fine. Thanking you for the favor.

I am respectfully,

W. G. FARNSWORTH, Lucas Co., Ohio.

My trees reached me Nov. 10th, and I have about 10 trees left. I shall order earlier next time. All my customers are well pleased.

HATSON WAKEFIELD, Sangamon Co., Ills.

Trees just arrived. Helped to unload from car. Seem in good condition. Best lot of trees I ever saw.

G. M. JAMESON, Carroll Co., Ark.

The 48 trees I purchased of you this Spring are all growing very nicely. This is much better than I expected considering the lateness of the season at the time of purchasing them. Wishing to thank you for the prompt attention given my order, I remain "A pleased customer,"

G. B. KERR, Hancock Co., Ohio.

TWO YEARS AGO

April 16, 1909.

Received my trees yesterday and can say they are the finest, straightest and thriftiest trees I ever saw. Don't forget me with your Fall catalogue.

FROM THE SAME PARTY THIS YEAR, REFERS TO A DIFFERENT ORDER

Sept. 18, 1911.

Those 100 trees that I got of you for myself grew so fine that I want 300 more. I only lost two of them. Send me a Fall catalogue and price list. The people are watching your trees grow.

E. W. AUSTIN, Randolph Co., Ind.

I received nursery stock all in good shape. I have set out stock from seven different nurseries and can say that yours is the finest I have ever set out.

O. P. FOGLE, Guernsey Co., Ohio.

Sample lot of cherry trees came to hand yesterday. Opened in best condition possible, not having been touched with frost at all. The trees are fine indeed and I am delighted at your generosity in handing me — fine trees as a sample. I will want 100 cherry trees for Spring planting and a few peach trees and perhaps some others. Will give you my order in due time. I will want the smallest trees you've got and will ask you to head them back for me to save express charges. Am an old nurseryman myself and have urged the planting of small trees for 40 years and intend to practice what I've always preached.

With kind regards and best wishes I am, yours respectfully,

MILL SANDERSON, Ada Co., Idaho.

Enclosed please find check in settlement of enclosed account. Trees were received in good condition. They are beautiful and vigorous and I believe they will grow. I want to make another order for Fall planting.

Appreciating the nice trees. I am, yours truly,

J. T. BOYER, Jefferson Co., Ky.

Trees arrived all right and in fine shape. I am more than satisfied with them. I am sure that I could not have gotten any finer trees anywhere for the money. Thank you in every particular and wish you a large business year.

W. E. GUINTER, Lycoming Co., Pa.

SEED CORN

We are again prepared to offer superior seed corn and in that which we offer we believe that we are offering our customers the best that can be obtained for general utility, in both the yellow and white.

We used these two varieties for our own planting and will continue to do so because they give results, and produce heavy crops of both corn and fodder.

Our fields were pronounced to be the heaviest fields of corn in this vicinity, by all who saw them, and this notwithstanding the fact that early in the season we had a wind that blew the corn down considerably, so that we did not give it the cultivation that it should have had. Yet, average fields of these two varieties produced between 80 and 90 bushels to the acre this season. Either variety, with favorable soil and cultivation will easily produce from 70 to 100 bushels to the acre.

Our seed will be from selected ears, and as we offer only what we grow ourselves we are enabled to save any middleman's profit and offer it at a price only a little above market quotations.

Our corn is well matured and will give almost perfect germination. Samples will be sent on request.

LARGE, EARLY YELLOW DENT

This variety is a heavy producer of fine, large, handsome ears. It is an early sort taking from 100 to 110 days to mature. Kernel is broad and heavy with very little chaff. It will outweigh any corn we have ever tried. Plant is strong, stocky and deep rooted, thus enabling it to withstand drought exceedingly well. The best variety we have ever tried for either early or late planting.

DIAMOND JOE'S BIG WHITE

Introduced in Iowa in 1905, where it is said to have produced 146 bushels per acre. Claimed by the introducer to be "the earliest big eared white corn in the world." We have grown it for two seasons and have found it to produce more corn per acre than any variety of any color we have ever tried. We grow it for our own use because it produces the bushels. But our experience here, has been that it requires a longer season than the Early Yellow Dent described above. It has very large ears, both in length and diameter, deep kernels and a comparatively small cob. Ears are well filled out at the tip and many stalks produce two ears.

A strong robust grower, withstanding drought well.

Produces an abundance of superior fodder, as stalks are well covered with leaves to the ground.

Price of either variety. 40c per peck. 70c per ½ bushel. $1.10 per bu. All in burlap sacks or $1.25 per bu. in new grain sacks. At nursery in bulk $1.00 per bu.

THE FREMONT NURSERY

FREMONT, OHIO